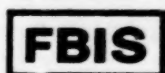


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Near East/North Africa Report

No. 2483



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8 February 1982

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

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WORKS OF ARAB MARXISTS ON ISLAM REVIEWED

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 11, 1981, pp 60-61

[Article by A. Ignatenko, candidate in philosophical sciences: "To See the Social Essence of a Phenomenon"]

[Text] In the developing countries of the Near and Middle East, which are struggling for their national independence and choosing their path of social and economic development, many socio-political mass movements are operating under Islamic slogans and have a religious coloring. What is the attitude toward such movements of the communist and those workers' parties whose program ideology is Marxism-Leninism?

Their attitude toward religious socio-political mass movements is complicated and corresponds to Lenin's instructions: To see the social essence of a phenomenon and the place of a religious movement in the struggle of the forces of progress and imperialism. It is precisely this aspect of the problem to which L. I. Brezhnev called attention at the XXVI CPSU Congress when he evaluated actions employing Islamic slogans. "Everything depends," he said, "on what the real content of one or another movement is."

In their practical work and propagandistic activities, Marxist-Leninists in Moslem countries are also guided by an instruction of Lenin's: There is no reason at all "to put the religious question in first place, which by no means belongs to it. . . ."1 In their articles, books, and public statements, they explain that "the battle which is being waged by Marxism is not a religious one, is not a battle between believers and atheists, but is a class struggle between property owners and those who do not own property, between the proletariat and capitalism." This was written by the Lebanese Marxist, Faysal Darraj, in his book, "Marxism and Religion" (Beirut, 1978).

These same positions are taken by the Egyptian, M. A. al-'Alim. In the article, "Islam and Revolution", he writes about the Marxist-Leninist attitude toward religion: "Its essence consists not in a critique of the sky, but in a critique of the earth. For this reason, Marxism is not an institution for the dissemination of atheism. It is a theory of struggle for the changing and renewal of the earth. It is from this point of view that Marxism objectively defines the character of its attitude toward religious movements. . . . Marxism is not opposed in principle to religious movements, but defines its attitude toward

them in the light of the positions of these movements in the national and social revolution." (The newspaper, AL-ITTihad, 13 and 17 April 1979)

In their evaluations of the different social movements in the Moslem world, the ideologists of the communist and workers' parties in the Arab countries base themselves on a deep knowledge of the essence of Islam and of its role in the life of peoples during different historical periods. History bears irrefutable witness to the fact that there was never a real unity under Islamic banners, and that there always existed an "economic struggle," a struggle between "Moslem-rulers" and "Moslem-subjects." This is shown on the basis of the example of diverse social movements in the Moslem world by the Iraqi student of the period of early Islam, Hadi al-'Alawi, in his article, "The Class Struggle in Islam" which was published in the periodical AL-SAHAFAH AL-JADIDAH (No 6, 1976). The methodological basis for this author, as for other Arab Marxists who perform evaluations of the history of Islam, is the general theoretical theses which were developed by K. Marx, F. Engels, and V. I. Lenin.

In his book "Materialist Tendencies in Arabic-Islamic Philosophy" (Beirut, Part I, 1978; Part II, 1979) the member of the CC and of the Lebanese Communist Party, Husayn Muruwah, emphasizes that already during the Middle Ages in the Moslem East religious philosophical forms were opposed by powerful currents of progressive, materialistic thought, but both were above all a reflection of the existing socio-economic conditions and were connected with the level of development of the material productive forces and of production relations.

It is well-known that the revisionist ideas of Roger Garaudy regarding religion in general and Islam in the Arab countries in particular exercised a certain influence on social thought in the Arab countries. Garaudy attempted to prove that Islam, in and of itself, is progressive, and that certain reactionary features were given to it by the ruling classes.

Arab Marxist-Leninists have refuted this appraisal of Islam. "We cannot," F. Darraj writes in the above-mentioned book "Marxism and Religion," "regard religion as a "caritative mission" whose essence was allegedly distorted by the state apparatus, as Roger Garaudy asserts; that is, we cannot deny only the compensatory aspect of religion and preserve faith as a 'necessity of the human spirit.' Religion is reactionary in its essence, and we are unable to say that this reactionariness is limited or partial, for this would mean that religion could be 'corrected' and 'cleansed.' But such an attempt would be like an attempt by a man to pull himself out of the water by his own hair."

Yes, Islam has frequently become a banner for progressive social movements, and Arab communist-Leninists know their history well. But they state that this does not provide grounds for recognizing Islam as a progressive ideology. "In studying our cultural heritage and in revealing the democratic and revolutionary traditions in the history of Islam," writes the Sudanese Communist 'Abd-al-Rahman in his article "The Contribution of Marxist Thought to Islamic Studies" in the periodical AL-SHUYU'I (No 142, 1975), "we have to stay far away from the

naive oversimplification which was followed, for example, by Mao Ze-dong when he connected the teachings of Confucius with Marxist's theory; from an obsession with eclectic combinations and confusions from which the Arab petty bourgeoisie suffers in its readiness to state that Marxist thought is completely contained in Arabic-Islamic thought; and from a capitulation before the peacocky magnificence which blinded certain Arab progressive thinkers when Roger Garaudy deigned--under the overall democratic influence of the Algerian revolution on France--to include Arabic and Islamic scholars in the list of thinkers from whom dialectical materialism can get its categories. We are not seeking an Arab-Hegel and a Moslem-Feuerbach, a Ricardo and Adam Smith in an economic course conducted by Abbasids and Ommyyads, Saint-Simon and Owen in a movement of Karmaths. . . . We are seeking that which resurrects the general human heritage in our history, the democratic values and concepts in the history of our people."

This kind of struggle against the revisionist distortions of the Marxist view of religion and its essence and social functions is of great importance at the present time when a number of events in the Near and Middle East have impelled certain progressive figures in the Arab countries to acknowledge the invariable progressive nature of Islam in the history of the peoples of the Upper and Lower East.

Communists and the ideologists of progressive parties in the Arab countries are doing a great deal to propagandize the Marxist-Leninist heritage regarding religion and atheism. They are publishing the works of Lenin which reveal the role of religion during the course of the political struggle and socio-economic transformations. (In Beirut, for example, in 1978, the book "V. I. Lenin. Texts on the Attitude Toward Religion" was published by the "AL-TALI'AH" Publishing House in a translation into the Arabic language by Muhammad Qubbah). They try to make Lenin's appraisals of various political movements, above all those which took place under religious, including Islam slogans, the property of the broad masses. In particular, in characterizing Pan-Islamism as an ambiguous tendency and one that was in the final analysis hostile to the interests of the people, they cite V. I. Lenin's words to the effect that Pan-Islamism tried to "unite the liberation movement against European and American imperialism with a strengthening of the position of the khans, land owners, mullahs, and so forth."² (See, for example, H. Murunnah, M. A. al-'Alim, M. Dakrub, and S. Sa'd. Studies of Islam. Beirut, 1980).

Progressive liberation movements in the history of the Arab peoples which took place under the slogans of Islam preserved their progressive character only if they went beyond a purely religious framework and if they were capable of solving social and economic problems. However, the history of the Moslem world provides a large number of examples of both the ambiguity of movements which took place under Islamic slogans and of their openly reactionary nature. Marxist-Leninists in the Arab countries set it as one of their tasks, as 'Abd-al-Rahman writes in the above-mentioned article, "to unmask right-winged parties, groups, and governments which make use of the Islamic religion to confuse the masses." Thus, they struggle uncompromisingly against the reactionary organization of the "Moslem Brotherhood."³

In his book "Thoughts About the Philosophy of the 'Moslem Brotherhood'" (Khartoum, 1968) the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Sudan, 'Abd-al-Khaliq Mahjub, has shown that the division of mankind according to a religious characteristic and attempts by the ideologists of this organization to present the struggle in the contemporary world as a religious struggle has the goal of "blackening out the class consciousness of the working masses; for if everyone is a Moslem, there is no sense in a class struggle, no difference between the rich and the poor, and no point to socialist development. This is the essence of the preachings of the 'Moslem Brotherhood'."

Analyzing the statements of Hasan al-Banna, the founder of this organization, in his article "Religion and the Class Struggle" in the periodical AL-TARIQ (No 2, 1978), Faysal Darraj shows that the former's sermons appealed for "brotherhood" between workers and entrepreneurs. At the basis was the fact that the "concept of private property was connected with God, and God with the property." "God," writes Faysal Darraj, "and private property became sacred and interconnected, synonyms of a kind. . . . But since God preserves private property, it turned out that it is more sacred than God Himself."

This propaganda work is performed by Arab Marxist-Leninists actively and purposefully since they understand its great political importance; the masses are under the strong influence of Islam and of religious traditions which for them are inseparable from national traditions, and it is for this reason that they frequently become the victims of different reactionary forces which make use of the profound religiosity of the masses and cover over their anti-popular goals with Islamic slogans. "Marxist thought," 'Abd-al-Rahman writes in the above-mentioned article, "stands before a theoretical and political task--to convince these masses that their good and human aspirations for justice and equality can be realized in today's world only under socialism and, consequently, in a struggle for the realization of this system and in a rejection of the capitalist path and of the forces which call for it."

Arab Communists accept into their ranks all workers, regardless of whether they are atheists or believers. They base themselves on historical experience which has shown that "the unity of this genuinely revolutionary struggle of the oppressed class for the creation of heaven on earth is more important for us than a unity of opinion among proletarians about heaven in the sky."⁴ Thus, in the second article of the Charter of the Iraqi Communist Party it is stated: "Any citizen (citizeness) of worthy behavior who has reached the age of eighteen, regardless of which religion or nationality he or she may belong to, may be, after passing through a period of candidacy, a member of the Iraqi Communist Party." However, along with this the task is that of "the dissemination of scientific consciousness and culture among the citizens and of a struggle against prejudices."

Of course, these tasks are not isolated from the basic ones which have been defined in the economic, social, and political spheres. The communists of the Arab countries proceed from Lenin's thesis that "only the class struggle of the working masses, by thoroughly involving the widest strata of the proletariat in

conscious and revolutionary social practice, is capable of in fact liberating the oppressed masses from the yoke of religion."⁵

The Arab Marxist-Leninists emphasize in their public actions that their position does not consist in an endeavor to destroy religion but in an endeavor to destroy class society and to build a classless communist society. The struggle of the working class for a change in social conditions leads to a change in its consciousness, for it, in essence, is a reflection of his social conditions. Marxist-Leninists strive to involve believing workers in public political activities and to help them to become aware of their rights and to struggle for them, without making any differences between believing workers and workers who are non-believers. To be with the masses, in the depth of the masses, to lead them, and to make use of every opportunity to explain the goals of communists and to unite all workers--this, in particular, is what Arab communists see as their task.

Proceeding from their chief goals, the Marxist-Leninists in Arab countries collaborate with democratically minded representatives of the clergy in solving common democratic tasks. The Iraqi Committee for the Defense of Peace, for example, had working in it, along with communists, the important Islamic religious figures 'Abd-al-Karim al-Mashta and 'Abd-al-Latif Muttalib. Today their work is being continued by Yusuf Qarqush who states that he sees his task in "the defense of the progressive gains in our country (Iraq--A. I.), in unmasking imperialist methods, and to inflict defeats upon the conspiratorial plans of imperialism locally, and on an all-Arab and world scale." In an interview with a correspondent from the press organ of the CC of the Iraqi Communist Party he emphasized that activities of this kind do not come into contradiction with his religious convictions."

Today a large number of facts are showing that the Marxist-Leninist attitude toward religion is becoming increasingly influential in the socio-political thought and political practice of the Arab countries. This can be judged by the number of books devoted to an examination of religion from Marxist-Leninist positions and by the popularity which is enjoyed by all publications and all public appearances on this topic.

FOOTNOTES

1. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 12, p 146.
2. Ibid., Vol 41, p 166.
3. For more details, see the article by Ye. Artyukhova and A. Ostal'skiy "The Moslem Brotherhood in the Service of Reaction," NAUKA I RELIGIYA, No 2, 1981.
4. V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 12, p 146.
5. Ibid., Vol 17, p 416.

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GUERRILLA RESISTANCE CONTINUES AGAINST SOVIET PRESENCE

London 8 DAYS in English No 1, 9 Jan 82 pp 18, 19

[Article by Jamal Rasheed]

[Text]

THE SOVIET UNION'S military adventure in Afghanistan is now two years old, while a communist regime has been in power for nearly four years. The guerrilla resistance continues to wage war against the Soviet presence, but the Kabul regime controls the main towns and highways.

The last year has seen the fighting escalate as the guerrillas have received far more arms aid than before. There were disclosures in Washington during the summer that the US had been coordinating an arms aid programme for the guerrillas with Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Pakistan and China. The guerrillas can now hit most highways and even make sporadic attacks on cities. In the autumn a concentrated attack on Kandahar, Afghanistan's second largest city, left the Soviets and the Afghan army beleaguered and cut off from the rest of the country. They only managed to regain control after extensive bombing and shelling of the city's suburbs where the guerrillas were hanging on. There have also been attacks inside Kabul, and hit squads have killed Soviet advisers.

The weakness of the resistance at this stage is not military but political. Over the last year three alliances between the various rebel groups based in Peshawar, Pakistan, have been formed and subsequently broken. The bickering among the fundamentalist Islamic groups has been particularly bitter, with a number of factional killings in Peshawar. Hezbe Islami, run by the autocratic Gulbuddin Hekmetyar, is particularly ruthless.

There have been attempts to create a broad tribal unity, at least among Afghanistan's Pathan majority. Small jirgas (tribal councils) have been held to create a national council of resistance, but the largest, scheduled to meet in Pakistan's Baluchistan province, never took place: its run-up was plagued by the familiar infighting and then General Zia banned it.

Within Afghanistan, there is at least more goodwill between the various groups. The ethnic minorities such as Hazaras, Uzbek, Tajik and Baluch all have their own resistance groups, which have control of large tracts of their tribal homelands where they have set up semi-autonomous zones. Kabul's troops make forays into these areas and then retreat to their forts. This 'Internal Front' has managed to hold off enemy troops, allowing their people to lead relatively normal lives.

But the Karmal regime itself is having an uphill struggle in its attempt to win support in the country — and it, too, has been bedevilled by faction fighting. Karmal came to power as head of the Parcham faction of the People's Democratic Party.

The fighting between the two groups has continued and Karmal has variously jailed or executed his Khalk opponents — or, more benignly, consigned them to junior administrative posts or to far-flung diplomatic postings. Moscow has tried to solve the problem by summoning members of both factions to the Kremlin, but to no avail. Karmal visited Moscow three times last year and also toured Eastern Europe. At

present, a number of leading Kabul politicians and military men are attending a six-month course in the Russian capital on counter-insurgency. They include the defence and deputy defence ministers, the deputy prime minister and air force chiefs.

Despite extensive Soviet investment Afghanistan's economy is floundering. The country's main income comes from the estimated 2.6bn cubic metres of natural gas sold to the Soviet Union from the gas fields at Sherberghan. Moscow hopes to develop more gas fields, as well as Afghanistan's extensive mineral resources.

Copper reserves at Ainak, south of Kabul, are officially described as among the largest in the world and Moscow plans to invest \$1bn in exploiting them over the next five years. The programme is perhaps optimistic in view of the civil war though mining centres and factories can more easily be defended than agricultural settlements.

Soviet and Eastern Bloc loans keep the economy afloat. Severe food shortages have resulted from the fighting and the flight of agricultural workers to Pakistan as refugees. The government development budget for 1981 was \$329m, compared with \$397m for 1980. Foreign, mainly Soviet, loans make up 70 per cent of this budget.

Peace efforts have come to nought. The UN, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, Pakistan, Iran and the EEC have all proposed various peace initiatives, but as no proposal recognises Karmal's government as legitimate it is impossible for the Afghan regime to talk to anybody.

CSO: 4600/209

BAKHTAR REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF LAND REFORM

LD020956 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0438 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Kabul, 22 Jan (BAKHTAR)—The operational groups for the appraisal of the first stage of the democratic land reforms who had gone to the provinces of Afghanistan to assess carefully the position of the implementation of the first stage of the land reforms have recently returned to Kabul, after successfully completing this job.

The political observer of BAKHTAR News Agency regarding the purpose of the visit of these operational groups to the provinces and the results obtained from their assessment writes:

In compliance with the joint resolution of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PDPA and the Council of Ministers of the DRA for the continuation of the land reforms in a just and democratic manner, the Ministry of Agriculture and Reforms was charged to carefully assess the previous stage of the land reforms in at least two districts of every province. In view of the analysis of the situation and the existing evidences, problems had arisen in respect of the continuation from the revolutionary [words indistinct] traditions, the religious tenets and the local customs of the people pursued under the anti-revolutionary and despotic policy of Amin and his criminal band and because of the threats and intimidations resorted to by counterrevolutionary elements.

On the basis of the existing information, a number of farmers who had obtained land in the previous stage of land reforms either have lost their lands or they have given it up. Moreover, it has been revealed that lands were distributed illegally to a number of persons who did not deserve it by law.

Moreover, the questions relating to water management which is a major factor in agricultural production were not settled in a correct manner. A great quantity of distributed lands do not have specified water rights and miscalculations as to the grades of lands have taken place. The information, coming from provinces, has made it clear that a number of farmers are not exploiting their lands due to the lack of water and technical and productive means.

On the other hand, there are land owners whose land ownership is not yet settled and they own lands beyond the legal limit of 30 jiribs (6 hectares) of such grade 1 land. According to the preliminary data, the number of such landowners

amounts to 2,000 families. They owned 260,000 jiribs (52,000 hectares) of first grade, 200,000 jiribs of which are to be distributed after deducting the quorum.

One hundred seventy thousand jiribs (34,000 hectares) of land have been taken from the landowners but have not been distributed yet. Thus, a total number of 74,000 hectares of land equivalent to 370,000 jiribs of land are to be distributed to 83,000 landless farmer families as also to agricultural workers.

We understand that a number of deserving persons have refused receiving a part of their land due to the lack of enough water. Therefore, in the present phase the ground is paved for the distribution among previous real deserving owners or to their new deserving persons under the provisions of the law of a considerable amount of land and a large quantity of distributed land of the first phase which were occupied either by their initial owners or by the devilish counterrevolutionary forces.

Before starting the continuation of the land reform at the level of every village and district in the provinces all over the country it was necessary to obtain and collect adequate data and to carry out strict assessment of the manner of distribution of land and its utilization, on the identification of those landowners possessing surplus land beyond the assigned limit and other problems which were not resolved [word indistinct] the past stage of the land reform. This measure has been taken in order to use the information obtained on the land relationships in the villages in the forthcoming land reform programme.

To achieve these ends, operational groups on the evaluation of the previous phase of land reform were sent to a great number of provinces following the resolution dated 20 June, adopted by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA and the Council of Ministers of the DPA.

The duties of these groups are as follows:

Evaluation of the deserving persons who have become land holders in the course of the implementation of the land reforms at the village level differentiating very deserving persons in at least two districts in every province.

Enumeration of the landowners possessing surplus land at the village level in at least two districts of every province. Assessment of the state land and those lands which were taken over as being over the ceiling holdings of landowners earlier and distributed to the state farms, municipalities and the state enterprises.

The visiting groups follow the appraisal work as per the procedure and their specified instructions and would report the results of their performances monthly to the capital.

It is envisaged that the evaluation phase of democratic land reform will be completed by the end of 1360 (20 April 1982).

The results attained from the work of these groups are satisfactory and all the people including the farmers, landowners, patriotic clergy and all national

democratic forces in the countryside have cooperated with the operation groups in the task of assessment.

The observer of BAKHTAR News Agency regarding the role of the collected information in the implementation of the later stage of land reform writes:

The collected information is very useful for the effective implementation of the forthcoming programmes of the land reforms. By using these data one can determine the real index for the future plans.

It is envisaged that the second, third and fourth operational plans in relation to the programme of practical implementation of a just and democratic land reform will be put into effect at the start of the year 1361 (20 April 1982).

These plans are directed at correcting the mistakes made in the previous phase of land reform and to solve the questions arising from the distribution of land, water and that of the official land ownership documents in a just and democratic manner.

Similarly, according to the said plans, technical and financial aid, the formation of mechanized farms, development and strengthening of the cooperative movement, the reform of the infrastructure establishments in the countryside of Afghanistan have been given consideration. All these affairs as to the traits, customs, traditions and the religious beliefs and tenets of each region in collaboration of the local people will be gradually implemented.

CSO: 4600/217

GRADUATION CEREMONY AT POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

LD271016 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] The graduation ceremony of 10th term graduates of Kabul Polytechnic Institute was marked by a grand meeting this afternoon at the gymnasium of the institute.

Diploma Eng Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, candidate Politburo member and minister of mines and industries, some members of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, a number of cadres and party activists, some high-ranking government officials, lectures and staff of the Polytechnic Institute took part in the ceremony.

At the start of the ceremony a few verses were recited from the Holy Koran, and after the DRA National Anthem, a comprehensive report was delivered by the rector of the Polytechnic Institute. Pohanamal Gol Dad, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of higher and vocational education then recalled the gains of the SAWR revolution, in particular its new development stage in various aspects of social, economic and political life and in particular in the area of higher and vocational education. He said: As Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has said: Our country, Afghanistan, has a specific place [as heard] from the natural resources point of view. Making use of these resources for the prosperity of the people of Afghanistan is the duty of our party and government. You, newly graduated youths from various sections of the Polytechnic Engineering Institute, should not spare any self-sacrifice to realize the instructions of Babrak Karmal in the light of the DRA basic principles and the needs of the people and time. Put yourselves at the service of the people and make patriotic and revolutionary efforts to build a prosperous and blossoming society.

The minister of higher and vocational education recalled with thanks the grant-in-aid of the friendly country, the Soviet Union, in particular for the construction of the Polytechnic Institute, which is seen as a major educational center in various areas of technology.

Subsequently, two experts of the friendly country, the Soviet Union, on behalf of the Ministry of Higher and Intermediate Vocational Education and the Soviet Embassy in Kabul spoke about the traditional friendly relations between the

peoples, parties and the governments of the two countries, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. They considered the cooperation of the country of the Soviets in various areas of the Afghan toilers' social life, in particular the construction of the Polytechnic Institute and teaching there by the Soviet experts, to be a good example of this selfless friendship.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that afterward a teacher and two graduates, on behalf of the graduates of the 10th term, spoke in connection with the topic and each one expressed thanks for the cooperation of the friendly USSR and praised the efforts of the domestic and foreign lecturers.

A spokesman for Kabul Polytechnic Institute said that students graduated in the 10th term of the institute. They studied in seven technical and engineering branches. The total of graduates during the 10 terms from the Polytechnic Institute has reached 1,635. The subjects studied in the institute are: industrial and civil construction; technical and [word indistinct] construction; road construction; geology and the expansion of beneficial geological material [as heard]; the expansion of oil and gas areas; the extraction of useful mineral material; and chemical technology.

CSO: 4665/9

BRIEFS

JUSTICE MINISTRY PUBLISHES REGULATIONS--A spokesman of the Ministry of Justice reported that the following supplementary laws, regulations and charters are published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and thus come into force: Supplement No 10 to the tax and income law. Supplement No 2 to the law on the regulation of use of land transport vehicles. Provision to the general accountancy principles. Report and account balance of government enterprises, governmental and mixed companies. Provision about professional teaching cadres of schools and vocational education institutions. Supplement No 2 to the regulation on fuel consumption and fuel consumed by vehicles, machines and enterprises of the government. Charter of the Agricultural Services Department [word indistinct]. The spokesman of the Ministry of Justice adds that the full text of the above documents will be published in the country's media for further information to our dear compatriots and relevant organs. [Text] [LD211406 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 20 Jan 82]

KESHTMAND CHAIRS ECONOMIC MEETING--The fifth general session of the DRA Economic Council was held yesterday afternoon at 1500 at the state planning building chaired by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers. The meeting was attended by Mohammad Khan Jalaler, minister of commerce and vice chairman of the Economic Consultative Council; Abdol Wakil, minister of finance; Sher Jan Mazduryar; minister of transport and tourism elected members consisting of representatives of various branches of the private sector; and appointed members of the DRA Economic Consultative Council. In accordance with the agenda, first the five committees of the Economic Consultative Council presented a report of their activities to the meeting. Long discussions then took place about the stability of retail consumer goods prices in relation to the Executive Committee decision of the Council of Ministers. Similarly, the new draft law on investment was considered at this Economic Consultative Council meeting. The meeting ended after making the necessary decisions. [Text] [LD211316 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 20 Jan 82]

REBEL BAND CRUSHED--A band of rebels--traitors to the homeland and revolution--was crushed day before yesterday in the suburbs of Khak-e Safid subdistrict of Farah Province by the officers, NCO's and courageous troops of the 21st regiment of this province. According to the report of the Farah security force, dozens of these mercenaries and lackeys of imperialism, along with their two ringleaders, were crushed. Seventy-six light weapons of various makes, one mortar, two rocket launchers, one D.Sh.K. machinegun with two ammunition caches and their food supplies were seized. [Text] [LD231744 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Jan 82]

KARMAL CABLES INDIA'S GANDHI--Kabul, 25 Jan (BAKHTAR)--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC, president of Revolutionary Council of the DRA and Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of Politburo of the Central Committee of PDPA, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA have sent a congratulatory telegram to New Delhi addressed to Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of India's Republic Day. Confidence is expressed in the telegram that the mutual, friendly relations and cooperations existing between the peoples and governments of both the countries will be further expanded and consolidated in the interest of both the countries and for the cause of peace in the world. [Text] [LD260538 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 26 Jan 82]

ARMY RECRUITMENT--Latest reports say a big recruiting drive launched recently to bolster the depleted Afghan Army is continuing. But Western diplomatic sources in Pakistan say the authorities have changed their tactics and they are no longer putting up road blocks in Kabul and picking young men off the streets. From Islamabad Alexander Thompson: [Begin Thompson recording] The method now being used according to diplomats is that neighborhoods are being surrounded at nights and at first light Soviet and Afghan troops begin house-to-house searches for men of an eligible age for national service. Several thousand men are understood to have been pressganged into the army so far, but diplomats say that some gaps caused by the relief of some 7,000 to 10,000 draftees last month, would still be unfilled. Meanwhile, in Peshawar, in Pakistan's northwest frontier, sources say that there has been a noticeable increase in young males arriving in Pakistan as refugees as a result of the recruiting campaign, which is the first, they say, in which Russian troops have been directly involved. According to diplomats, urban guerrilla activity in Kabul has decreased--probably because of the recruiting campaign and the intense cold and resistance activity in the outskirts of the city, that is also said to be done. [As heard] [End recording] [Text] [TA261534 London BBC World Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Jan 82]

CSO: 4600/217

LIMITED CABINET RESHUFFLE EXAMINED

Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by LE MONDE correspondent Daniel Junqua]

[Text] Algiers. President Chadli Benjedid moved on Tuesday 12 January to make a few mainly technical changes in his cabinet. Messers M'Hamed Yala, finance minister, and Boualem Benhamouda, interior minister, both members of FLN's political bureau, will swap portfolios, and the secretariat of state for vocational training, occupied by Mr Mohamed Nabi, is upgraded to ministerial status, an indication of the importance the chief of state attaches to its mission. A new secretariat of state attached to the presidential office has been set up to handle social matters. Its head will be a woman, Mrs Z'hor Ounissi, a deputy in the National Assembly. The action is undoubtedly meant as a political gesture amid debate in the parliament on a bill containing a family code, which is generating considerable controversy. (See LE MONDE, 9 January.)

That, however, is not the most important shift at the political level, where the move attracting most attention is the return to the cabinet team of two men, one military and the other civilian: Col Kasdi Merbah and the rector of Algiers University, Mr Abdelmadjid Meziane; yet another military man has been appointed secretary general of the office of the president.

This officer, whose rise has been swift since President Chadli Benjedid's accession, is one of the advisers upon whom he relies most. Until now he was permanent secretary of the High Council of National Defense, and he also filled the job of presidential chef du cabinet, although that appointment was never officially announced. It is therefore not too surprising that he should be named secretary general of the president's office, replacing Mr Abdelmalek Benhabyles, a veteran diplomat who served for a time as justice minister in the days of Boumedienne.

Altogether different is the background of Col Kasdi Merbah, who was one of the late president's closest advisers and headed the vital and formidable military security agency. Removed from that key post by President Chadli Benjedid and appointed first to head the defense secretariat, then moved up to deputy defense minister (the defense minister still reports directly to the president, as in Boumedienne's time)

which left him without any specific role, he is now assigned purely civilian functions as he replaces Mr Mohamed Liassine at the ministry for heavy industry.

Mr Lyassine was a member, along with Messers Abdesselam and Ghozali -- both recently suspended from the FLN Central Committee -- of the "industrialists' clan" whose policies are under heavy fire these days. The government just recently had to pay a subsidy of several billion dinar to one of the companies Mr Lyassine controlled, the National Steel Corporation (SNS) to satisfy its creditors. In accepting what is essentially a technical portfolio, Col Merbah is agreeing to some downgrading of his political role.

Signs of an Opening

Mr Abdelmadjid Meziane, one of the better-known Algerian academic lights, becomes minister for culture. This slot had been filled up to now, along with that of information, by Col Boussalem Bessieh, who had been chef du cabinet to President Ben Bella and headed his general secretariat for the interior ministry (Ben Bella acted as his own interior minister) at the time of the "revolutionary recovery" on 19 June 1965, and kept out of all political activity since then, busying himself with his university duties. His appointment as rector 2 years ago occasioned some surprise, since he had always been considered as a friend of Ben Bella. His promotion to cabinet rank may thus be viewed as a sign of a political opening, except perhaps by the proponents of the Berber language, because Mr Meziane is reportedly a strong partisan of Arabization. He is said to have opposed the plan -- as yet not formalized by decree -- to add to the country's four major universities a department of popular languages and cultures, where the Berber language would certainly be part of the curriculum. He has, however, a reputation as a man open to dialogue, and is a willing advocate of Islam as an open and emancipating force.

The top cabinet officers remain in their posts, including Prime Minister Abdelghani, Foreign Affairs Minister Benyahia, who seems to have recovered nicely from injuries received in a plane crash last June, and Planning Minister Abdelhamid Bramini.

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CS0: 4519/95

CENTRAL COMMITTEE RESOLUTION ON PRIVATE SECTOR

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 27 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] (APS) At its sixth session held at the Palace of Nations from 22 to 24 December 1981, the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party passed a resolution on the role and place of the private sector in the national economy.

In the preamble to the resolution, it is emphasized that the "Central Committee has studied the dossier of the private sector in a thorough, objective manner, taking into consideration the aspirations of the masses, particularly those expressed by the rank and file during the broad debate instituted concerning the dossier. The Central Committee also took into account the extreme importance of the sector, which completes and consolidates the national economy in keeping with the National Constitution."

In that same preamble, it is also emphasized that "in a concern for providing a clear and precise response to the place which this sector should occupy, it should be stated that the sector is not a substitute for the public sector, nor is it its rival. Rather, it is a complement to it."

Following an analysis of the close bond between that dossier of the private sector and the situation of society today, the preamble states that the examination of the dossier is "approached based on an authentic view of our essential problems inherited from colonial times. These are obviously dramatic problems, the preamble states, problems that are chronic in certain sectors, particularly the agricultural sector, the professions, trades and crafts and social benefits, which on the whole constitute the bases of an overall national economy and varied resources which every society in the world needs."

In this spirit, the preamble stresses the need to define "the achievements and inadequacies, as well as the negative deviations that do not help the development of the national economy or safeguard society." In this connection, special attention should be paid to the theoretical as well as the practical aspects, removed from any conflict between the public and private sectors, in order to come to the social requirements of development. As stipulated in the preamble, the purpose would be the harmony, stability and objective evolution that "go hand in hand with development and prosperity, the guarantee of man's dignity."

Following this introduction, the resolution of the Central Committee of the FLN Party on the private sector states that:

Considering the orientations of the National Charter, the provisions of the Constitution, the recommendations of the Fourth Congress and the Special Congress of the party and the resolutions of the Central Committee concerning the place and role of the private sector in the national economy, in the construction of an independent socialist economy;

Considering the distinction made by the National Charter between nonexploitive property, which fits into the ideological option of the FLN Party and which plays an important role in the current phase and the long-term phase;

Socialist Sector: Guarantee of Option

Considering the distinction made by the National Charter between the private sector, which fits into the national economy without detriment to the construction of socialism, and the parasitic private sector, which constitutes a danger, not only to socialism, but to national independence as well;

Whereas the national private sector held by Algerian citizens in the fields of agriculture, industry, commerce, construction, tourism and all social services contributes to the development of the country and is a guarantee of it within the framework of the law;

Considering that the construction of a socialist sector that is predominant in the national economy is the essential guarantee of the socialist option;

Considering that the construction of a modern and independent national economy absolutely needs the development and improvement of the instruments and mechanisms of organization of all activities and all economic operators, as well as their orientation and staffing;

Considering the absolute need for a more effective management of the government monopoly over foreign trade and the need to adapt legislation to the requirements of national development;

Considering the development of the national private sector and its decisive weight in production and employment within the framework of the general development of the economy;

Considering the place which the sector occupies in agriculture, fishing, certain processing industries, retail commerce and services, and its substantial contribution to national production and the satisfaction of certain social needs;

Considering the unhomogeneous nature that could characterize the national private sector because of the highly diversified and unregulated economic activities, which are marked by the attraction of easy profit, concentration in the large urban centers and occasional recourse to illegal practices;

Considering the limitations and bureaucratic red tape inherent in the current operation of the economy, which hinder both the socialist enterprises and the activities of the private sector;

Considering the absence of any clear policy on the private sector;

National Charter

Considering the need to outline positive prospects for private operators and assure them of suitable guarantees so as to better mobilize substantial resource sources and useful initiatives in the service of national development;

Considering the insertion of these activities into the framework of the economic and social objectives of the plan as an essential condition for the development of the country;

Considering that the need to use all the country's potential for an accelerated development of the national economy and the satisfaction of all needs of the economy and the citizens implies the participation of national savings into the country's development effort in order to strengthen its national independence;

Considering that the national private sector, in order to be a complementary, nonantagonistic adjunct to the public sector, must be the object of rigorous orientation, staffing and control preserving it from the influence of foreign capital; and

Considering the report drafted by the ad hoc commission:

The Central Committee hereby:

Expresses satisfaction with the open, calm and responsible nature of the debate that has begun in the country concerning the role and place of the national private sector and notes with pleasure the many contributions and suggestions made by members regarding the importance and place of the private sector in the country's development. This reflects the depth and quality of discussions and confirms the timeliness of such a debate and the followup of the important dossiers already opened and the contribution to the strengthening of the party's role and program of action.

Notes that the debate has made constant reference to the country's socialist options as contained in the National Charter, the Constitution, the resolutions of the two congresses and the decisions of the Central Committee, and is committed to their realization. This debate has emphasized the need to fit the role and evolution of the national private sector into that framework.

Recalls that in the face of the enormous tasks made necessary by the struggle against underdevelopment, there is no other choice than to mobilize all human potential and all the country's material resources to guarantee economic independence in order to meet essential needs within the framework of the building of a socialist economy;

Consequently reaffirms the constant need to:

Situate the role and development of the national private sector into a complement of those of the public sector;

Mobilize Resources for National Development

Consolidate and broaden the strategic place which the socialist sector must occupy as a decisive instrument of management and organization of the economy and as a fundamental driving force of economic development and social progress;

Take all necessary measures to strengthen the economic and social effectiveness of the socialist sector and fight bureaucracy. Within this context, it is necessary to lighten the procedures governing the national economy.

The Central Committee:

Appreciates the many real contributions made by the private sector to the national construction effort, emphasizes the need to correct the negative aspects hindering its evolution and the current situation, and makes a lucid, responsible appeal for the creation of all conditions favoring an effective mobilization of the real potential and important resources existing in the service of national development;

Calls upon government agencies to draft and implement a complete and coherent framework that will stimulate, guide and oversee the evolution of the private sector, with respect for the orientations of the National Charter, the Constitution, the resolutions of the party congresses, the decisions of the Central Committee and the objectives of the national development plans;

Therefore asks for the formulation of concrete contents of a real rule of conduct for the private sector, which must be respected on the basis of rights and duties and which will make it possible to correct the current situation and create a favorable climate for freeing truly useful economic and social initiatives.

The Central Committee:

Recalls that through nonexploitive property, the National Charter is aiming at hundreds of thousands of peasants, small merchants and artisans, as well as enterprises and small production units working in the production and service sector and living off the fruit of their work. They encounter many technical or structural limitations although they fulfill an important economic and social function.

Calls for stimulating contents for the ideological option as defined by the National Charter and true prospects of progress through their work, as well as the definition of forms of government aid and intervention, mainly through improvements in the production or work structure and the technical and financial support necessary to them.

Plan Objectives

Condemns the frantic search for illicit profit, parasitic activities and corruption and denounces any attempt on the values and foundations of our society;

Calls on all the country's organizations to fight tirelessly against these scourges in all areas, including the public sector, and to evaluate the inadequacies and gaps in the general organization of the economy that gave rise to them.

The Central Committee:

Hereby decides to integrate and activities and development of the private sector into development plans and asks for the promotion of specific, adequate measures with respect for the unified nature of the national planning system at the central, sectorial and local levels;

Asks that the development of the national private sector be inserted into and managed within the strict framework of the economic and social objectives of the plan and that the plan's priorities be assigned to its initiatives;

Recommends that, within the framework of national development plans, an indication be made of the domains to be within the province of the private sector and the place it may occupy in the different sectors of activity as a complementary sector to the socialist sector. The latter will continue to have exclusivity of action in areas of strategic interest.

In order to ensure the insertion of the national private sector into the plan's dynamics, asks for the definition of a clear and suitable policy of government support and aid in the regulated technical, organizational, human and financial domains and adapted: to the needs of operators, particularly with respect to supplies, credits, sites and premises, and to the economic sectors concerned, with massive aid of all kinds to go to agriculture.

Protection of Peasants

Within such a context, the Central Committee expressly asks:

For the reconsideration of private agriculture and its insertion into overall national development;

For every possible effort for the protection of peasants in order to encourage them and ensure their prosperity;

To provide the conditions that will mobilize peasants in the service of development;

To solve the problem of the rural exodus through constant action aimed at the stability of fellahs and by making the necessary social conveniences available to them within the framework of the development plan;

To broaden the range of the fellah's professional knowledge, to integrate him as an element in the training process and to encourage young people to opt for farm work;

To guarantee the preservation of farm land for the fellahs so that it will be safe from destruction;

To see that private farm land is the recipient of more development action on the part of the government;

To encourage fellahs to undertake every possible measure to step up production;

To lift measures concerning land transactions;

To modify criteria established in the future by virtue of which the limitation of property and accession to it will be defined. These criteria must be in harmony with variations in income and living conditions.

To ensure the cultivation of all land within the National Agrarian Revolution Fund never before worked, as well as its rapid inclusion in production through measures aimed at guaranteeing beneficiaries an income in keeping with the national wage scale and living conditions; and

To work to make agricultural cooperation an expression of the farmers' own will.

National Organization for Private Investments

The Central Committee:

Calls upon planning departments and other administrations involved to strengthen statistical, economic and technical information concerning the operation of the private sector, its role and place in the economy, and to set up instruments of analysis making it possible to gain knowledge of the private sector in all its diversity and above all, take into consideration the specific situations in the different sectors and regions of the country;

Asks for the establishment of a national organization in charge of channeling promoting and coordinating investments in the private sector;

Asks that the responsible organizations concerned be endowed with the means needed for the staffing, evolution and supervision of management of the private sector, mainly in order to:

Protect consumers, mainly with respect to quality and prices; and

Endure the security of units in the private sector through followup and control of the volume and accumulation of profits and the concentration of activities and capital;

Calls for the updating and completion of legislation and regulations concerning activities in the national private sector so as to adapt them to present needs,

based on guidelines set forth by the National Charter, the constitution, the resolutions of party congresses and decisions of the Central Committee, and as a result, the revision of the different codes governing the activities of the private sector;

Eliminating Illicit Practices

Is working to draft a new investment code in order to stimulate, direct, follow up, support and truly control private investments and thereby actively take charge of the economic and territorial orientations of the plan and propose the advantages and aid that must support them;

Emphasizes the need to eliminate illegal and abnormal practices that hurt and distort exchanges between the public and private sectors and stresses the need to organize them in a regulated framework of responsible cooperation, seeking to promote contractual-type relations;

Calls for a strengthening of dialogue with private investors and asks that they be aided and guided in improving and simplifying procedures for the approval of projects, in connection with the administrations involved, and asks that achievements be followed and analyzed so that suitable structures might be set up; and

Recommends the definition, on behalf of the small production units in the private sector, of insurance and guarantees so as to ensure the security of private investment and satisfactory conditions for engaging in the activities considered, with these guarantees and insurance being specifically aimed at protecting the creative and productive effort.

The Central Committee:

Recalls that the strengthening and revitalization of the socialist sector will contribute to an improvement in the activities of the private sector;

Asks for the drafting and completion of the different texts relating to the approval of the practice of the different private professions and activities, endowing the latter with a framework enabling them to promote the technical capabilities of operators and improve the quality of products and services;

Greater Coherence of National Income Policy

Recommends the strengthening of the power to channel and promote new legislation concerning the commercial record, giving better consideration to the specific conditions of distribution activities in rural areas;

Asks that the organizations involved:

Expand regulations and instruments of standardization and quality control;

Strengthen the national policy on profit margins, rates and prices in order to better fight confusing profit and income movements;

Expand instruments and strengthen the coherence of the national income policy;
and

Asks for an adaptation of fiscal policy as the essential instrument of the income policy in the private sector and for a strengthening of economic aspects and the effectiveness of the fiscal instrument in: the channeling of investments; the distribution of income; and the organization of private activities.

Within the framework of encouraging activities of the national private sector and its integration into the planning system, the Central Committee asks for a revision of application regulations dealing with the organization and administration of the government monopoly over foreign trade in order to improve the supply system on behalf of all operators in the national economy and encourage the exportation of national products, without violating the principle of a state monopoly over foreign trade.

Trade Union Rights

The Central Committee:

Hereby asks that the social protection of workers in the private sector be fully assured through:

Respect for the provisions of the General Labor Code;

Respect for the provisions of labor legislation, particularly with respect to health and safety;

The exercise of trade union rights; and

The application of the law and of measures of implementation concerning apprenticeships and the right to training;

Asks for an improvement in services available with respect to social security and retirement on behalf of private individuals covered by the social security system; and

Recommends that operators in the national private sector be brought into the identification and solution of their problems and that concerted action and dialogue be instituted and developed within the framework of Chambers of Commerce and with professional unions set up under the aegis of the party.

The Central Committee asks all outside bodies to apply these decisions within the shortest possible time, while ensuring the followup of resulting operations by party and government agencies.

11,464

CSO: 4519/87

VARIOUS MEASURES IN GOVERNMENT DISCIPLINE CAMPAIGN DETAILED

Draft Presidential Decrees

Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 4 Nov 81 pp 1, 3, 5, 9

[Text] In its meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, the Council of Ministers approved nine draft presidential decrees to realize discipline in all aspects of the Egyptian society. The decrees will be presented to the new session of the People's Assembly.

The Council of Ministers also approved two other draft presidential decrees for the same purpose. These decrees seek to set up followup offices in the state's and public sector's administrative apparatus and to establish social solidarity [funds] for the students of technical and special institutes.

The Council of Ministers also discussed the domestic and external situation throughout 3.5 hours.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, discussed the arrangements for the withdrawal from Sinai and said that this withdrawal will take place on schedule and that Camp David is the basis.

Arrest of Those Responsible for Terrorism

Nabawi Isma'il, the deputy prime minister and the minister of interior, declared that the security situation is very reassuring and that the number of those arrested has reached 700 persons. He also said that all those in charge of the bloodthirsty terrorist organization have been arrested and that the organization, with all its caches and weapons, has been exposed.

The minister of interior will issue shortly a statement on the outcome of the interrogation with the defendants.

Muhammad Haqqi, the official spokesman, stated in the wake of the meeting that the economic situation was also discussed in light of a report submitted by Dr 'Abd al-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid, the deputy prime minister for economic affairs.

President Husni Mubarak has instructed each minister to draw up a plan with graphs for his work in the coming phase. Each minister will be responsible for and must abide by the plan which is to be submitted to President Mubarak in the next 10 days.

The presidential decrees approved by the Council of Ministers yesterday are:

The decree to set up followup units in the state and public sector's administrative apparatus to make sure that the work is carried out and that the services are offered on schedule.

The decree to set up an information and documentation center in each ministry, governorate and public authority.

The decree to establish a social security fund for students of the technical and special institutes to insure the welfare and stability of these students.

The decree to set up a general authority for the Courthouses Fund. Twenty-five percent of this fund will be allocated for the welfare of members of the judiciary authorities.

A decree to introduce an amendment to the penal code abolishing prison sentences for infractions and raising the fines for such infractions to a maximum of 100 pounds.

The penalty for molesting a woman will be stiffened to become a 1-month prison term.

A decree to introduce an amendment to the Appellate Court law setting up a circuit in the Appellate Court's Consultation Chamber to consider the appeals on misdemeanors.

A decree to introduce an amendment to the criminal proceedings law abolishing the position of referral counselor, granting the investigation judges broader powers and facilitating the means of litigation.

A decree to stiffen the penalties for the use of loudspeakers, and public road works violations.

A decree setting the fine for violating the discipline [work] hours at 100 pounds which are raised to a 3-month prison term and a fine when the violation is repeated.

A decree to subjugate workers in the public and private organizations and in the companies in which the state is a shareholder to the administrative prosecution and disciplinary courts law.

A decree to fine a contravenor of the roaming vendors licenses a sum of 100 pounds which is raised to a prison term and a fine when the infraction is repeated.

Amendment of Penal Code: 1-Month Prison Term for Molesting Women; 100-Pound Fine for Littering; 5-Pound Fine for Cutting Greenery and 25-Pound Fine for Disturbing Residents

The following law has been promulgated:

Article One

The texts of articles 11 and 12 and of paragraph 1 of article 306/306 of the penal code shall be replaced by the following texts:

Article 11: A misdemeanor is a crime punished by the following:

A fine of no more than 100 pounds.

Article 12: An infraction is a crime punished by a fine of no more than 100 pounds.

Article 306/306: 1. Any person molesting a woman in word or in deed on a public street or in a public place shall be imprisoned for a period of no more than 1 month.

Article Two

The texts of articles 376 to 380 of the penal code shall be replaced by the following texts:

Article 376: The penalty of a prison term of no more than 1 week shall be abolished in all the provisions in which it is stipulated in the penal code or in any other code. In this case, the fine stipulated in any of these provisions shall be raised to a minimum of 10 pounds and a maximum of 100 pounds.

Article 377: Whoever commits any of the following actions shall be punished by a fine of no more than 100 pounds:

1. Whoever dumps carelessly on roads objects that may wound or contaminate pedestrians.
2. Whoever neglects to repair or clean chimneystacks, furnaces or plants where fire is used.
3. Whoever is entrusted with the custody of a criminally insane person or of a dangerous animal and releases such person or animal.
4. Whoever incites a (watchdog or a tracking dog) to attack a pedestrian or whoever fails to prevent such a dog from attacking a pedestrian if the dog is in his custody, even if the incident results in no damage or harm.
5. Whoever ignites firecrackers or similar objects in areas where such action may cause damage or danger.
6. Whoever shoots firearms or fires bullets or ignites other explosives inside cities or villages.
7. Whoever refrains from or neglects to do (repair work) or to render assistance of which he is capable when he is asked to do so by the authority concerned in case of rioting, drowning, flooding, arson or similar incidents, as well as in case of a (highway robbery), of looting, of pursuing a criminal and of carrying out a court order or sentence.

8. Whoever refuses to accept the country's currency or coins at their circulation value, if such currency or coins are not counterfeit.

Garbage Dumping

Article 378: Whoever commits any of the following actions shall be punished by a fine of no more than 50 pounds:

1. Whoever throws stones or other solid objects or dumps garbage on vehicles, cars, houses, buildings or fenced areas owned by others or on gardens or enclosures.
2. Whoever dumps in the Nile, in the canals, the drains or the sewers articles or objects that could obstruct navigation or the flow of water.
3. Whoever cuts greenery, scoops away soil or takes away stones without a permit from places set aside for public benefit.
4. Whoever damages, pulls out or moves signs or number plates affixed to roads or buildings.
5. Whoever turns off, damages or pulls out gas lights, lamps or lanterns intended for lighting roads and whoever moves such objects or parts thereof.
6. Whoever causes through his neglect damage to the movable property of others.
7. Whoever causes the wounding or death of livestock belonging to others because of his negligence or his failure to observe the regulations.
8. Whoever allows young children or insane persons entrusted to his custody to stray, thus exposing them to danger or to accidents.
9. Whoever (demeans) a person for no known reason.

Public Annoyance

Article 379: Whoever commits one of the following actions shall be punished by a fine of no more than 25 pounds:

1. Whoever races horses or other animals or allows such animals to run free in residential areas.
2. Whoever creates during the night clamor or noise causing discomfort to the residents.
3. Whoever puts on the walls or roof of his city residence substances composed of animal wastes or manure or other materials harmful to the public health.
4. Whoever enters or passes through illegally by himself or with his livestock or beasts of burden a land cultivated with a crop or allows his livestock or beasts of burden to pass through or graze in such land.

Article 380: Whoever violates the public or local regulations issued by the public or local administrative authorities shall be punished by the penalty stipulated by such regulations, provided that it does not exceed a fine of 50 pounds. If the penalty stipulated in the regulations is higher, then it must be reduced to the 50-pound level.

If a regulation does not stipulate a specific penalty, whoever violates its provisions shall be punished with a fine of no more than 25 pounds.

Article Three

Articles 381 to 395 of the penal code shall be abolished.

Article Four

This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette, shall have the force of law and shall go into effect on the day following its publication.

Followup Offices in Ministries and Agencies

Followup offices shall be set up in the ministries, public agencies and authorities, the governorates, the various local government units, the economic units controlled by the public sector, in the central councils and agencies and in the councils and agencies with independent budgets.

The followup office shall be under the control of the minister or of the chairman of the authority in which it is established. This office shall be formed by a decree from the minister or chairman concerned. Supervision of the office may be delegated to the level of authority immediately below that of the minister or chairman within the limits of the rules governing the delegation of powers.

Article two:

The purpose of the followup offices is to assist the administrative leaderships of the units in which they are set up in making sure that work is carried out and services are performed on schedule.

The purpose of the offices is also to expose negligence or deviation in the performance of the duties entrusted to the workers, especially in the sphere of dealings with the citizens, and to immediately notify the leaderships of such negligence or deviation so that they may exert efforts to eliminate them and may adopt the necessary measures to impose the proper penalties.

To realize this goal, a followup office shall carry out the following duties in particular:

1. Follow up and observe performance of the daily activities in the units referred to in the preceding article to make sure that they are carried out on schedule and notify the heads of units of any delays that may occur.
2. Follow up on the spot the services rendered to the citizens to make sure that the level of service is maintained and that the public is treated properly.

3. Prepare periodic reports on the outcome of the followup, underlining the aspects of inadequacy, negligence and deviation in treating the public and bringing such aspects to the attention of the chairmen concerned.

4. Present recommendations and proposals that help to overcome the causes of the inadequacy of performance.

Article three:

Premier's decree No 1050 of 1977 establishing followup and control units in the various agencies shall be abolished.

Article four:

This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall go into force on the date of its publication.

Social Solidarity Fund for Students of Technical and Special Institutes

Article 1. A central social security fund shall be set up at the Ministry of Education for the students of the technical and special institutes. This fund shall have an independent legal person status and shall have a board of directors formed under the chairmanship of the first undersecretary of the Ministry of Education, with the following as board members:

The ministry's undersecretary for technical education.

Six directors of technical and special institutes selected by the minister of state for education for a renewable 2-year term.

No more than nine members appointed by a decree from the minister of state for education for a renewable 2-year term from among representatives of the ministries and authorities whose activities are connected with the objectives of the fund and from among public figures concerned with student welfare.

The ministry's undersecretary for technical education shall be the fund's treasurer.

Article 2. The social security fund for the students of the technical and special institutes seeks to:

A. Realize various forms of social security, social welfare and loans to the students.

B. Contribute to implementation of the various student services.

C. Work for the psychological and social stability of the students by solving the problems facing them and depriving them of stability in their studies because of their inadequate financial income.

Article 3. The resources of the social security fund for students of the technical and special institutes shall consist of:

- A. The government subsidies allotted by the government annually for the fund.
- B. The sums allocated by the Ministry of Religious Trusts from the revenues of the charity trusts for use in realizing the fund's goals.
- C. The financial appropriations allocated in the budgets, governorates and authorities concerned with this type of education to aid and loan the students of these institutes.
- D. The revenues earned from partnership in the surplus profits from insurance contracts that may be concluded with insurance companies for the students of these institutes.
- E. The net revenues of the parties, exhibitions, charity markets and other activities held for the benefit of the fund.
- F. The revenues from investing the fund's monies.
- G. Other revenues generated by the fund's activities.

Article 4. The board of directors of the social security fund for students of the technical and special institutes shall be entrusted with the following:

- A. Formulate the general social solidarity policy for the students of these institutes.
- B. Implement the various forms of social insurance and services which the fund's board of directors decides should be carried out at the central level for all students of the institutes.
- C. Approve the fund's annual budget and ratify its final annual accounts.
- D. Distribute aid from its annual resources to the branch social solidarity funds in the institutes.
- E. Manage the fund's monies and exert efforts to develop its resources.
- F. Draw up the bylaws regulating the activities of the branch social security funds, provided that the bylaws include the rules of financial control over spending and over the relationship between the branch funds and the central fund.
- G. Accept the aid, grants and trusts given to the fund.
- H. Do whatever is necessary to realize the fund's goals.

Article 5. A branch social security fund shall be set up in each separate institute. A committee to manage each branch fund shall be formed by a decree issued by the minister of education determining the structure of this committee and its method of operation. The decree shall also specify the fund's financial resources and the method of disposing of these resources.

Article 6. This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall go into effect on the day following its publication.

Imprisonment for Contraveners of Roaming Vendors' Requirements

The text of article 11 of law No 33 of 1957 concerning roaming vendors shall be replaced by the following text:

Article 11. Whoever violates the provisions of this law or of its executive decrees shall be fined a sum of no more than 100 pounds. In case the offense is repeated, the contravenor shall be punished by a prison term of no more than 3 months and a fine of no less than 100 pounds or by one of the two penalties.

Administrative Prosecution's Powers

Article 1. The texts of articles 12 and 14 of law No 117 of 1958 [presumably meaning 1958] on reorganization of the administrative prosecution and on disciplinary trials shall be replaced by the two following texts:

Article 12. If the administrative prosecution decides to file the papers or deems that the violation does not merit the imposition of a penalty stronger than that imposed by the authority concerned, then it shall refer the papers to the authority concerned.

However, the administrative prosecution is still entitled to refer the papers to the disciplinary court concerned if it finds justification for such action, provided that it notify the administrative authority under whose jurisdiction the [contravening] worker comes.

Within 15 days of being notified of the outcome of the investigation, the administrative authority concerned must issue a decision to either file away the case or impose a penalty.

If the administrative authority concerned decides to refer the worker to disciplinary court, then it shall return the papers to the administrative prosecution so that it may initiate proceedings before the disciplinary court concerned.

The administrative authority shall notify the administrative prosecution of the outcome of its examination of the papers within a maximum period of 15 days from the date on which this administrative authority makes its decision.

Article 14. If the administrative prosecution decides that the violation merits a penalty stronger than any that the administrative authority concerned can impose, then it shall refer the papers to the disciplinary court concerned and shall notify the authority under whose jurisdiction the worker comes of this referral.

Article 2. This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette, shall have the force of law and shall go into effect on the day following its publication.

Amendment of Disciplinary Trials Law: Workers in Public and Private Organizations Are Subject to Disciplinary Trials

Decree by the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt amending law No 19 of 1959:

Article One

The texts of articles 1 and 2 of law No 19 of 1959 shall be replaced by the following two texts:

Article 1. Without violating the right of the authority having jurisdiction over the worker to examine and control appeals, the provisions of articles 3-12 and articles 14 and 17 of the abovementioned law No 117 of 1958 shall apply to:

1. Workers in the public organizations.

On a decree by the president of the republic, some organizations may be exempted from the provisions of this law.

2. Workers in private associations and organizations specified by a decree issued by the president of the republic.

3. Workers of the public sector companies, of the companies in which the government owns no less than 25 percent of the capital or of the companies assured of a minimum limit of profit by the government.

4. Members of the executive boards of the unions formed in accordance with the labor law and members of the executive boards elected in accordance with the provisions of law No 77 of 1973.

Article 2. A decree issued by the executive board or by the management of each of the organizations referred to by the preceding article shall specify who is empowered to deal with the violations committed by the workers within the limits set by the law.

However, none of the members mentioned in paragraph 4 of the preceding article may be suspended or dismissed without a sentence issued by the disciplinary court concerned.

Article Two

This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette, shall have the force of law and shall go into effect on the day following its publication.

Suspension of Appointment of Office Messengers; 10 Percent Nominated for Training Centers Annually

Article 1. All the ministries, public authorities and local government units shall refrain from making appointments to the assisting service positions (messengers and office boys). Recently established units shall be exempted from this provision.

Article 2. Each of the units referred to in the preceding article shall nominate annually 10 percent of its messengers and office boys to enroll in the training centers controlled by the Ministry of Reconstruction and New Societies to be trained on crafts. This shall be done in the period from 1 July 19-- to 30 June 19-- [years as published].

Article 3. It is conditional that whoever is nominated for training shall meet the following:

1. Shall not be older than 45 years on 1 January of the year in which he is nominated.
2. Shall be able to read and write.
3. Shall be physically fit to engage in a craft.
4. Shall have at least an evaluation of competent in his last year [before nomination for training].

Article 4. A worker sent for training shall retain all the benefits and allowances he used to get in his job before being sent for training.

Article 5. The authority with the jurisdiction over the worker shall shoulder the transportation and travel allowances to which the worker may be entitled during his training period in accordance with the transportation and travel allowance regulations.

Article 6. The units shall establish alternative regulations for the work of messengers and office boys, especially the work connected with cleanliness, within a period of 5 years of the date on which this decree goes into effect.

Article 7. Agreement shall be reached between the various units and the Construction and Building Training Agency on the site of the annual training program and on the crafts for which training is to be provided.

Article 8. The various units shall supply the Central Organization and Management Agency with a list containing the names of the workers already trained, the crafts on which they have been trained and their pay grades so that they may be nominated for transfer to the units of the state's administrative apparatus, of the public authorities or of the public sector companies that need their services. The worker's transfer in this case shall be in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the abovementioned law No 47 of 1978.

Article 9. This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall go into force on the day following its publication.

Amendment of Criminal Proceedings Law: Decisions of Consultation Chamber Are Final; Sentence Is Considered as Sentence Delivered in Presence of Litigants if Defendant Is Notified and Fails to Appear

Article 1:

The texts of articles 158, 167, 209, paragraph 3 of article 210, 211, 214, 237, 238, 322, 324, 325/325 A, first paragraph of article 398, 400, 406, 408 and 528 of the criminal proceedings law shall be replaced by the following texts:

Article 158. If the investigating judge decides that the incident is a felony and that the evidence against the defendant is sufficient, he shall refer the

case to the criminal court and shall ask the general prosecution to send the case papers to this court immediately.

Article 167. Appeals shall be presented to the misdemeanor appeals court held in the consultation chamber unless the sentence appealed is issued for a felony. In this case, the appeal shall be made to the criminal court held in the consultation chamber.

If the investigating (judge) is a counselor acting in accordance with article 65, the appeal against his sentence shall not be accepted, unless this appeal pertains to jurisdiction or (to the authority empowered to examine the case). If so, the appeal must be presented to the criminal court held in the consultation chamber.

When abolishing a sentence (on the grounds of jurisdiction), the consultation chamber shall return the case, specifying the components of the crime, the acts committed and the provision of the law applying to them so that the case may be referred to the court concerned.

The decisions issued by the consultation chamber shall be final in all cases.

Article 209. If after investigation the general prosecution decides that there is no justification to initiate litigation, then it shall issue an order to the effect and shall instruct that the jailed defendant be released, unless he is jailed for another reason. In cases of felony, the order for the initiation of litigation shall be issued only by the public attorney or his deputy.

The order must explain the justifications on which it is based.

A plaintiff filing a suit on the basis of civil rights shall be notified of the order. If the plaintiff is dead, his heirs as a whole shall be notified at his place of residence.

Article 210, paragraph 3. The appeal shall be presented to the criminal court held in the consultation chamber in cases of felony and to the misdemeanor appeals court held in the consultation chamber in the cases of misdemeanor and infraction. In presenting the appeal and in making a decision on it, the provisions stipulated in connection with appealing sentences issued by the investigating judge shall be followed.

Article 211. The general attorney may abolish the said sentence within the 3 months following its issuance, unless a decision is issued by the criminal court or by the misdemeanor appeals court held in the consultation chamber rejecting the appeal made on the sentence.

Misdemeanors Before Criminal Court

Article 214. If the general prosecution finds after investigation that the incident is a felony, a misdemeanor or an infraction and that the evidence against the defendant is sufficient, then it shall refer the case to the court concerned. In the case of misdemeanors and infractions, this shall be done by notifying the defendant to appeal before the lower court, unless the crime is

a felony committed through newspapers or other means of publication--excluding felonies harming individuals. In such a case, the general prosecution shall refer the case to the criminal court directly.

In the case of felonies, the suit is filed by having the public attorney or his deputy refer the case to the criminal court by presenting an accusation report spelling out the components of the crime charged to the defendant, all the circumstances calling for stiffening or mitigating the punishment and the provisions of the law to be applied to the case. This statement shall be coupled with a gist of the statements of the witnesses and with the incriminating evidence. The general attorney shall automatically assign a lawyer to every defendant accused of a felony and referred to the criminal court, unless the defendant assigns his own lawyer. The general prosecution shall notify the litigants of the order referring the case to the criminal court within 10 days of issuance of the order.

The provisions of the final paragraph of article 63 shall be taken into consideration in all cases.

But if the investigation covers more than one crime that falls within the jurisdiction of the same court and if these crimes are related, they shall be all referred by a referral order to the court concerned. If the crimes fall within the jurisdiction of various courts, then they shall be referred to the higher court concerned. In case of related crimes that must be referred to a single court, if some of the crimes fall within the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts and some within the jurisdiction of special courts, then the case against all the crimes must be filed before the ordinary courts, unless the law states otherwise.

Article 237. A defendant in a misdemeanor for which the penalty is a prison term that must, by law, be carried out immediately upon issuance of the sentence shall attend the sentencing personally.

In other misdemeanors and infractions, the defendant may deputize another person to defend him, provided that the court's right to order his personal appearance is not violated.

Sentence in Presence of Litigants

Article 238. If a litigant notified, in accordance with the law, fails to appear before a court on the date specified in the notification paper and if he fails to deputize somebody to attend for him in cases where such deputization is permitted, then a sentence may be issued in his absence after perusal of the papers, unless the notification paper has been delivered to the litigant personally and unless the court finds that there is no justification for his failure to appear before it. In such a case, the court sentence shall be considered as if issued in the presence of the litigant.

Instead of issuing a sentence in absentia, the court may postpone the sentencing to a later session and may order that the litigant be notified again in his place of residence and be warned that if he fails to appear before the court in this session, then the sentence shall be considered a sentence issued in his presence. If the litigant still fails to appear and if the court finds that there is no

justification for his failure, then the sentence shall be considered as if issued in the presence of the litigant.

Article 240. If a suit is filed against several persons in one case and if some of the defendants appear before the court and others fail to do so, despite being notified to attend in accordance with the law, then the court shall postpone the case to a later session and shall order that those failing to appear be notified again in their place of residence and be warned that if they fail to appear before this session the sentence issued shall be considered as if issued in their presence. If they still fail to appear and if the court finds that there is no justification for their failure to appear, then the sentence shall be considered as if issued in their presence.

Criminal Orders

Article 323. In cases of infractions and of misdemeanors for which the law doesn't stipulate a prison term or a fine of more than 100 pounds and if the public prosecution finds that a fine of 100 pounds, along with the complementary fines and costs that must be reimbursed by the defendant, is sufficient, then the prosecution may ask the judge of the lower court with the jurisdiction to examine the case to impose the penalty on the defendant through an order he issues in accordance with the evidence file and of other incriminating evidence without conducting an investigation or hearing litigation.

Article 324. A criminal sentence may not be issued without a fine, the complementary penalties and the costs that must be reimbursed. In the case of misdemeanors, the fine may not exceed 100 pounds.

Article 325/325A. A prosecution chief or a special prosecutor of the court with the jurisdiction to examine a case and issue a criminal sentence on misdemeanors and infractions for which the law doesn't stipulate a prison term or a fine of more than 100 pounds and for which the law doesn't require guarantees and the reimbursement of costs may not demand a fine of more than 100 pounds, along with the complementary penalties.

The public attorney or the prosecution chief may, depending on the case, abolish the sentence because of a mistake in application of the law within 10 days of the issuance of the sentence. Consequently, the sentence shall be considered as nonexistent and the case shall follow the ordinary course.

Contests

Article 398, paragraph 1. Contestation of sentences issued in absentia on infractions and misdemeanors unless it is permissible to appeal them, by the defendant and the official in charge of civil rights [as published] shall be accepted within 3 days of announcement of the sentence in absentia, plus the time needed to cover the distance involved. This announcement may be summed upon the form determined by the minister of justice.

Article 400:

The contestation shall be made in the form of a written statement submitted to the clerical office of the court issuing the sentence and shall include the date

of the session to consider the case. This shall be considered an announcement (of the session), even if the statement is submitted by a representative (of the defendant). The general prosecution shall notify the other litigants involved in the case to appear before the court and shall also notify the witnesses of the date of the session.

Article 406:

An appeal is made through the submission of a written statement to the clerical office of the court issuing the sentence within 10 days of issuance of the sentence in the presence of the litigants, of announcement of the sentence in absentia or of the sentence issued on the contestation in the cases where such contestation is permitted.

The public attorney may appeal a sentence within 30 days of the issuance of a sentence and may submit the written appeal statement to the clerical office of the court with the jurisdiction to examine the case.

Article 408:

The clerical court shall affix the date of the session to examine the appeal in the written appeal statement and this shall be considered a notification, even if the appeal statement is made by a representative [of the defendant]. This date shall not be prior to the passage of 3 full days. The general prosecution shall then notify the other litigants to appear before the court.

Article 524:

Any problem caused by the convicted person shall be presented to the criminal court if the sentence is issued by this court and to the misdemeanor appeals court in all other cases. The jurisdiction in both cases shall fall within the local court empowered to examine the case in which implementation of the sentence is faced with problems.

Article Two

Two articles, numbered 214/214 1 and 214/214 A, shall be added with the following texts:

Article 214/214 1. If anything emerges requiring complementary investigation after issuance of the referral order, the public prosecution shall carry out such investigation and present its report to the court.

Article 214/214 A. The dossier of the case shall be sent immediately to the clerical office of the Appeals Court. If the defendant's counsel requests time to familiarize himself with the dossier, the court chairman shall grant no more than 10 days during which the dossier is kept at the clerical office so that the counsel may have the opportunity to familiarize himself without (transporting the dossier out of this office).

The litigants must notify their witnesses who have not been included in the aforementioned list to attend the session set to examine the case, shall

shoulder the costs of notification and shall deposit [with the court] the costs of the witnesses' transportation.

Article Three

The phrase "referral counsel" shall be omitted from the texts of articles 151, 159 and 232 and wherever it occurs in the criminal proceedings law.

Article Four

Articles 170 to 196 and article 212 of the criminal proceedings law shall be abolished.

Article Five

The cases submitted to the referral counsel and on which the counsel has made no decision shall be returned to the investigating authority which had presented these cases to the counsel so that this authority may deal with these cases in accordance with the provisions of this law.

As for the appeals submitted to the referral counsel on orders issued by the investigating authority and on which the counsel has not issued his decision, they shall be referred to the consultation chamber of the criminal court or to the misdemeanor appeals court, depending on the case, so that they may make their decisions on these cases in accordance with the provisions of this law. The general prosecution shall notify the litigants of the date of the sessions set to examine such cases.

Regarding the cases and appeals on which the referral council has made his decision, the provisions in force before the enactment of this law shall be followed.

Article Six

This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette, shall have the force of law and shall go into effect on the day following its publication.

Misdemeanor Circuit in Appellate Consultation Chamber

Decree by the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt amending law No 57 of 1959:

Article One

A new article shall be added to the said law No 57 of 1959 with the following text:

Article 36/36. One or more circuits held at the consultation chamber shall be set aside to examine the appeals made on sentences issued by the misdemeanor appeals court. These circuits shall make their decision, with an explanation of the reasons for the decision, on the appeals that prove to be unacceptable in form or in content, and shall refer the other appeals to be considered in session. In this case, the circuit may order suspension of the sentence restricting a person's freedom until a decision is made on the appeal.

Article Two

This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette, shall have the force of law and shall go into effect on the day following its publication.

Public Authority for Courthouses Fund; 25 Percent of Resources for Welfare of Members of Judiciary Authorities

Article 1. The Courthouses Fund is a public authority headquartered in the city of Cairo and controlled by the minister of justice.

Article 2. The fund shall be entrusted with the realization of the following objectives:

1. Build, maintain, establish and care for courthouses and resthouses for members of the judiciary.
2. Supply the courthouses with the equipment, instruments and machinery needed for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to these houses.
3. Implement plans to guarantee performance of the judiciary's message and to facilitate the right of litigation.
4. Supervise and control collection of the resources allocated for the fund.
5. Carry out any other activities connected with the fund's work.

Article 3. The fund may conclude contracts and may engage in all activities and actions likely to realize the goals for which it is established.

Article 4. The fund shall be managed by a board of directors formed in the following manner:

The first undersecretary of the ministry of justice, chairman.

The undersecretary of the ministry of justice for court affairs, a member.

The general attorney and director of the general prosecution departments, a member.

A counselor selected annually by the General Assembly of the Cairo Appellate Court, a member.

The fund's general director, a member.

A representative of the Ministry of Reconstruction selected by the minister of reconstruction, a member.

A representative of the Government General Services Authority selected by the chairman of the authority's executive board for a renewable 2-year term, a member.

The minister of justice may also add to the board membership two experts in the sphere of the fund's activity. Their membership shall be for a renewable 2-year term.

In case the chairman of the board of directors is absent, the oldest counselor among the board members shall replace him.

Article 5. The fund's board of directors shall be empowered to dispose of the fund's affairs, determine the general policy to be followed by the fund and the annual plan for the fund's projects. The board shall also be empowered to make the decisions it deems necessary to realize the goal for which the fund is set up, especially:

1. Draw up and make the decisions and regulations pertaining to the fund's technical, administrative and financial affairs without observation of the regulations in operation in the government.
2. Draw up the bylaws pertaining to the organization of the fund workers and their wages, salaries, recompenses, allowances and benefits, provided that they do not exceed the maximum stipulated by the state's civil servants law, as well as by the bylaws determining the workers' administrative and financial powers.
3. Draw up the rules and regulations capable of imposing strict control and supervision over collection of the fund's resources and over following up their implementation with the accounting units concerned or with others.
4. Set up branch offices for the fund and determine their powers and jurisdiction.
5. Approve the projects connected with the fund's goals and follow up their implementation.
6. Manage the fund's monies and any other monies entrusted to it.
7. Prepare the draft annual total budget and the draft detailed budget and approve the fund's draft-final account.
8. Examine the periodic reports presented on the progress of work in the fund's apparatus and on the fund's financial position.
9. Accept grants and contributions not conflicting with the fund's goals. However, contributions or grants offered by foreign organizations or personalities may not be accepted without the approval of the president of the republic.
10. Examine whatever the minister of justice or the chairman of the board of directors sees fit to present to the board of directors. The board of directors may delegate some of its powers to a committee formed from among its members, to the chairman of the board of directors or to the fund's general director. The board may also entrust one or more of its members to carry out a specific task.

Article 6. The fund's board of directors shall meet at least once a month at the invitation of its chairman. The minister of justice may summon the board to meet whenever he deems it necessary to do so.

The board's meetings shall meet quorum when a majority of the members is present. The board decisions shall be issued by a majority vote of those present. When the votes are equal in number, the side on which the board chairman votes shall be favored.

Article 7. The board chairman shall notify the minister of justice of the decisions within 1 week of their issuance for the minister's approval. The minister shall present to the president of the republic the issues that require that a decree be issued on them by the president.

Article 8. The board chairman shall take charge of managing and disposing of the fund's affairs and shall be responsible for implementation of the general policy drawn up to realize the fund's goals. The chairman shall also represent the fund before the judiciary and in its relations with others.

Article 9. The fund shall have a general director selected by the minister of justice from among present or former men of the judiciary. The fund's bylaws shall determine this director's powers.

Selection of the fund's deputy director general and of the financial affairs director and his deputy shall be done on a decree by the board of directors.

The chairman of the board of directors shall, within the limits of the rules set by the board, appoint, delegate or request loan [of personnel] without this [presumably meaning approval of the board].

Without the approval or authorization of the board of directors, no assistance may be sought from expertise establishments and no advisory committees may be formed from outside the circles assisting the judiciary authorities.

Article 10. The fund's resources shall consist of the following:

1. The revenues of the courthouses additional fees stipulated by law No 96 of 1980.
2. The appropriations and aid allocated by the state for the fund.
3. The loans that may be acquired to finance the fund's projects.
4. The earnings of the experts of the Ministry of Justice and the costs of the cases on which a decision is made.
5. The revenues of investment of the judiciary trusts and deposits, of the release guarantees and bails and of impounded monies until they are delivered to their owners or confiscated for the benefit of the state.
6. The contributions and grants accepted by the board of directors, provided that they meet the conditions set in article 5 of this decree.
7. The revenues of the fund's activities or of any other resources allocated for it.

Article 11. The fund's monies shall be considered public monies and what the others owe the fund may be collected through administrative impoundment.

Article 12. The minister of justice may, with the approval of the board of directors, entrust the fund with activities compatible with the nature of its work even though not directly related to the role of courthouses or the judiciary's resthouses.

The minister may, in particular, entrust the fund to build, furnish or supervise resthouses or residential premises prepared for the use of the nonjudiciary members of the (various judiciary agencies), for the use of members of any of the authorities assisting the judiciary or for the fund's personnel.

The decree issued by the minister of justice on the above shall set the rules regulating the work of such places, the rent which the beneficiaries must pay and the authority to which this rent must be referred.

Article 13. The minister of justice may, with the approval of the board of directors, issue a decree setting aside no more than 25 percent of the fund's resources, excluding the revenues from the courthouses additional fees stipulated by law No 96 of 1980, for the welfare of members of the judiciary authorities.

With the approval of the board of directors, a sum of no more than 5 percent of the said revenues may be set aside for payment to those who perform distinguished services for the fund.

Article 14. The fund shall have an independent budget which begins with the start of the state's fiscal year and ends with its end in accordance with the provisions of law No 80 of 1976 on the budget of the judiciary authorities and the authorities assisting them.

Article 15. The board of directors shall prepare the fund's draft total budget 3 months before the end of the fiscal year, after consultation with the minister of finance.

In preparing the draft, consideration shall be given to listing the revenues and the expenses in one figure while dividing the total appropriation for expenses into two sections: A section for the current expenses and one for the capital expenses.

The chairman of the board of directors shall present the draft total budget proposed by the board to the minister of justice so that the minister may in turn present it to the prime minister to be included within the state's general budget when it is presented to the People's Assembly.

Article 16. The fund's board of directors shall prepare the detailed draft budget immediately upon approval of the state's general budget and in accordance with the rules observed in preparation of the general budget.

The chairman of the board of directors shall present this draft to the minister of justice for approval. The budget shall be considered valid only as of the date of the approval.

Article 17. In matters pertaining to the fund's affairs, the fund's board of directors shall have all the powers granted to the Judiciary Authorities' Higher Council and to this council's general secretariat in accordance with law No 80 of 1976 regarding approval of the budget of the judiciary authorities and of the authorities assisting them.

In matters pertaining to the fund, the minister of justice shall exercise the powers granted to the minister of administrative development, after consultation with the fund's board of directors.

Article 18. Presidential decree No 1053 of 1973 on the organization of the court-houses fund shall be abolished.

Article 19. This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall go into effect on the day following its publication.

Three-Month Prison Term for Violation of Road Works; 1-Month Prison Term for Use of Loudspeakers

Article One

The text of article 5 of law No 45 of 1949 shall be replaced by the following:

Article 5. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this law or of its executive decrees shall be punished by a prison term of no less than 1 month and a fine of no less than 100 pounds. Moreover, a sentence shall be issued to confiscate the instruments and equipment used in committing the crime and to close the place [the business establishment involved] for a period of no more than 2 months. In case of repetition, the contravenor shall be sentenced to the maximum penalty, in addition to confiscation and to closure of the place involved in the crime for a period of no less than 3 months and no more than 6 months.

In case of flagrant infractions whereby continued operation of the place poses an evident danger to the public health or public security, the place shall be impounded and sealed and the impoundment report shall be presented to the lower court judge to ratify the impoundment order within 24 hours.

Article Two

The text of article 17 of law No 453 of 1954 shall be replaced by the following:

Article 17. The perpetrator of any violation of the provisions of this law or of its executive decrees shall be punished by a fine of no less than 100 pounds. The penalty shall be imposed repeatedly with the recurrence of the violations, even if they are for the same reason.

In case of flagrant infractions under which the continued operation of the place poses an evident danger to the public health or public security, the place shall be impounded and sealed and the impoundment report shall be presented to the lower court judge for ratification of the impoundment order within 24 hours.

Article Three

The text of article 14 of law No 140 of 1956 shall be replaced by the following:

Article 14. The perpetrator of any violation of the provisions of this law or of its executive decrees shall be punished by a prison term of no less than 1 month and a fine of no less than 100 pounds.

The perpetrator shall also be sentenced to pay twice the [court] examination fee and fivefold the due fee for the works and the expenses until the date when the works are eliminated.

A decision to remove the works on a given date shall also be included in the sentence. If the convict fails to remove the works, then the administrative authority concerned shall do so at his expense. However, (manholes) and water drainage pipes may not be removed unless the administrative authority concerned demands their removal.

Before a decision is made by the court on the case and after an adequate period of grace is given, the governor concerned may, in cases of flagrant violations under which continuation of the work poses evident danger to the public health or public security, issue a decision, with explanation of the reasons, suspending the construction or demolition license, depending on the case, until the violation is eliminated. In the said cases, the place may be impounded and sealed and the impoundment decision shall be presented to the lower court judge for ratification within 24 hours.

If the construction or demolition works continue after issuance of the governor's decision suspending the construction or demolition license, the violator shall be punished by a prison term of no less than 3 months and a fine of no less than 300 pounds.

Three-Month Prison Term

Article Four

The text of article 9 of law No 38 of 1967 shall be replaced by the following:

Article 9. Without violating any stiffer penalty that may be stipulated by any other law, the perpetrator of any violation of the provisions of this law or of its executive decrees shall be punished by a prison term of no less than 3 months and a fine of no less than 300 pounds.

The administrative authority concerned shall order the contravener to eliminate the causes of the violation within a period it sets for him. Else, the administrative authority concerned shall eliminate the causes at the expense of the contravener and shall collect the costs through the administrative channels.

A compromise may be reached on crimes committed through violation of the provisions of the first and fourth articles. The public case against the contraveners is terminated through the payment of a sum of 20 pounds within 48 hours of the date of the citation.

A [business] place that dumps its garbage in front of the premises shall be impounded when such dumping poses evident danger to public health. The place shall be sealed and the citation shall be presented to the lower court judge for ratification of the impoundment order within 24 hours.

Article Five

This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette, shall have the force of law and shall go into effect on the day following its publication.

Information Centers at Ministries and Authorities

Article 1. An information and documentation center shall be set up in each ministry, governorate and public authority. A similar center shall be set up in each major administrative agency controlled by one of the ministries. A decree defining these agencies shall be issued by the minister concerned. The information and documentation center shall be under the control of the chairman of the authority in which it is established or the control of whomever the chairman delegates.

Article 2. While observing the provisions of article 8 of law No 47 of 1978, the chairman of the authority in which the center is set up shall determine the detailed powers and the elements forming the center's organizational structure, its regulations and its (functional duties).

Article 3. An information and documentation center seeks to gather data and information serving the authority in which it is set up, be the data from within or from outside the authority, and seeks also to record, analyze, organize, index, modernize and amend this information and data so as to assist in the adoption of enlightened decisions at the right time.

Article 4. Without violating the provisions of presidential decree No 3915 of 1964, the center shall participate in the following with all the agencies concerned in authority in which it is set up:

First, in the sphere of documentation:

1. Gathering books, references, magazines, documents, data and information serving the goals of the authority from various sources, be they inside or outside the authority, and sorting out and recording such materials.
2. Classifying the documents materially and objectively in a manner that shows their elements and contents and preparing indexes for such documents.
3. Scientific analysis of the contents of the documents in their various forms and preparation of summaries for such documents.
4. Gathering, organizing and classifying the laws, bylaws and regulations concerning the authority.
5. Supplying researchers and visitors with the required materials and giving them guidance in accordance with the regulations set for internal and external loaning.

Second, in the sphere of statistics:

1. Finding out in advance the authority's requirements of the data and information needed by this authority to realize its goals.
2. Gathering the data needed by the authority in accordance with statistical forms designed for this purpose and preparing the instructions to guarantee completion of the forms according to a set timetable.
3. Reviewing data immediately upon being received to make sure of its soundness and correctness in preparation for classifying it, keeping in mind the need to modernize this data constantly.
4. Designing statistical cards and records in which data and information is stored, keeping in mind the need to develop and keep these records and cards in a manner that makes it easy to use them for reference.
5. Analyzing the data acquired with the aim of reaching statistical indicators on which to rely in making the appropriate decisions on whatever pertains to the authority's activity.
6. Preparing statistical studies and research connected with the activities of the authority concerned, especially studies and research pertaining to the authority's manpower and to other spheres of manpower planning, both at the level of the authority concerned and at the national level.
7. Preparing periodic reports and information on the authority's activity in accordance with the latest data available and with the timetables set.
8. Supplying the other authorities with the data and information they need on schedule.
9. Being constantly prepared to receive data according to a statistical system emanating from the authority's jurisdiction and insuring the flow of information and data through regular channels and with the required speed and accuracy.

Third, in the sphere of publication:

1. Issuing a monthly publication on all the contents of the center, whether in Arabic or in foreign languages and whether in the form of articles, pamphlets or documents.
2. Publishing summaries and translations at the level of the authority and periodic publications, studies, booklets and research and other materials connected with the activities of the main units controlled by the authority.

Article 4 [sic]. Excluding the central statistics agencies controlled by the Central Public Mobilization and Statistics Agency, control of the statistics, publication, library and microfilm units and the units engaged in the transmission of data and information on (precision wavelengths) shall be transferred to the information center set up in implementation of this decree, regardless of the administrative or organizational level of these units.

Civil Service Discipline

Cairo AKHIR SA'AH in Arabic No 2454, 4 Nov 81 p 51

[Interview with Dr Hasan Tawfiq, Chairman of Central Organization and Management Agency, by Hasan 'Allam]

[Text] The Central Agency has issued a sample of the regulations covering violations, penalties, investigation procedures and regulation of the workhours to realize administrative discipline for government workers and for workers in the public authorities, the local government agencies and the public sector. The main goal is to eliminate the phenomenon of laxity and of lack of discipline in the state's various sectors.

With these words Dr Hasan Tawfiq, the chairman of the Central Organization and Management Agency, started his interview with AKHIR SA'AH after issuance of the regulations covering the violations and penalties and regulation of the work-hours to realize discipline in the civil service.

[Question] This means that the regulations drawn up by the Central Organization and Management Agency must be observed by the government and public sector agencies?

[Answer] No. As a contribution on the part of the Central Organization and Management Agency to realizing administrative discipline, the agency has drawn up these regulations only as "guidelines" in organizing the use of the workhours and in establishing the penalties and investigation procedures. We have sent these regulations to the authorities and ministries to help them draw up their own regulations. These authorities are entitled to add to or omit from these regulations, each unit depending on its own circumstances. These rules and regulations guarantee the workers' security and stability and motivate them to work. On the other hand, these regulations cover the duties by which the workers must abide, including the duty of performing their work with utter care and honesty, of devoting the official workhours to the performance of their duties and of abiding by the official workhours. The regulations also provide for dealing with the workers firmly in case they fail to appear at work, in case they are late and in case they are lax and negligent in performing their duties.

[Question] What are the most important rules regulating the arrival and departure of the state workers?

[Answer] A record is organized for every job group to prove the arrival and departure of the workers and to record the duties entrusted to them and the various kinds of leave they are given. A civil servant within each organizational sector is assigned to keep and organize these records and is fully responsible for them. This employee must submit to the sector chairman a daily report showing the names of the employees who have failed to sign in or out and of those who showed up for work late. An entry is also made in the record of the measures taken to deal with these cases in accordance with the decision of the chairman concerned.

[Question] Is the private sector subject to such regulations?

[Answer] No, the private sector is subject to the regulations in the labor law. The rules and regulations drawn up by the Central Organization and Management Agency are for the government and the public sector only.

[Question] What is the number of these workers currently?

[Answer] Nearly 2 million employees in the government, public authorities and the local governments and 1 million employees in the public sector.

[Question] One of the most significant forms of negligence and laxity is the employee's "disappearance" from his work place. This disappearance is gravely detrimental to production and causes the public considerable inconvenience. Have these regulations been able to control this disappearance?

[Answer] Assignment to a duty outside the work site is done in accordance with a permit approved by, at least, a general director and in accordance with a form prepared for the purpose. The employee entrusted with keeping the records must also keep the assignment forms and must enter them in the records. An employee assigned to an outside duty must submit a report on the outcome of the assignment he has carried out. Moreover, a worker permitted to leave his work place during the official workhours to perform an outside duty must display to the "gate controller" a copy of the assignment form and the gate controller must notify the sector concerned of the names of the workers who leave work without presenting these forms so that they may be brought to account. The various kinds of leave given to a worker, their duration and their starting and termination dates must also be entered in these records.

In any case, the sample regulations have established penalties for tampering with arrival and departure times and for "disappearance" from the work site. For example, the penalty for violating the workhours is the deduction of a 5-day pay which may reach up to a 30-day deduction in case tampering with the arrival and departure records is proven. The penalty for failure to show up for work without an acceptable justification may reach up to a deduction of a 10-day pay plus deduction of the pay for the days on which the worker fails to show up for work. As for departure from work before the end of the workhours without an acceptable justification, for failure to observe the procedures in operation in the case of not showing up for work, for showing up late for work without an acceptable justification, for failure to sign the arrival and departure book or for leaving the work to go to the consumer cooperatives or group cooperatives during the work hours, the penalty starts with a warning and reaches up to the deduction of a 3-day pay.

[Question] What is the penalty for the worker who fails to show up for work without prior permission?

[Answer] If the worker fails to show up for work for 15 consecutive days without an advance permission, the employee entrusted with keeping the arrival and departure books in each sector must notify the personnel affairs on the 5th day of the worker's failure to report for work. The personnel affairs should then warn the worker on the 6th day and must follow up on his return to work in accordance with the provisions of article 98 of law No 47 of 1978 on the regulations governing the state's civil servants.

In case the worker fails to report for interspersed periods totaling 30 days within a single year, the personnel affairs must warn the worker on the 11th day of his failure to report and must follow up on his return to work.

[Question] You draw up the regulations governing the violations, penalties and regulation of the workhours of the civil servants. But who are you personally accountable to and has the Central Organization and Management Agency drawn up regulations governing its own work?

[Answer] Yes, certainly. The agency is supposed to be a model in organization and management activities and is supposed to draw up for itself various administrative regulations, especially since the law stipulates that each authority concerned draw up certain regulations for itself, such as penalty regulations, [employee] loaning regulations, regulations on granting various kinds of leave and so forth. The agency is always eager to be the forerunner in drawing up such regulations and then in distributing them to the various authorities to be used as guidelines in drawing the regulations befitting the authorities concerned. An example of this is what has happened in regard to loaning [employees] for work outside the country. The agency formulated its special regulations and then we distributed those regulations to the various authorities to be used as guidelines in the formulation of their own regulations. What is more important than all this is that the Central Organization and Management Agency had drawn up for itself the "penalty regulations" before the Council of Ministers issued its instructions in this regard in accordance with the provisions of law No 47 of 1978.

[Question] Connectionism still plays a role in the appointment of [university] graduates to the various positions?

[Answer] Since abolition of the public establishments in 1975, the Manpower Distribution Agency of the Ministry of Labor has been distributing the graduates to the public sector companies. But the companies make their own appointments within the limits of the regulations stipulated by law No 48. These regulations call in part for advertising the jobs to be filled in at least two newspapers so that the opportunity of appointment may be open to all without any connectionism, as you say.

A circular was then issued to the companies stating that distribution of the surplus graduates does not mean abolishing their authority to appoint to the job vacancies they have. Every authority is entitled to appoint the people it needs. If it cannot find an adequate number, then it should ask for what it wants from the Manpower Distribution Agency of the Ministry of Labor.

Don't forget that the law guarantees observed and stable procedures in the sphere of appointment and of taking seniority into account in order to realize equal treatment for all and to avoid personal interpretation.

[Question] How about the permits for various kinds of leave?

[Answer] When preparing the annual program for ordinary leave, consideration is given to not allowing more than one-third the workers of any sector to be on leave at once during the months of July, August and September and to not allowing

more than 10 percent of the workforce to be on leave during the rest of the year and provided that a unit chairman at the proper level be always present in each unit to direct the work and to supervise its performance.

As for the civil servants holding higher positions (first undersecretary, secretary and general director), they are given their regular leave with the approval of the minister concerned or whomever he deputizes for the purpose.

The granting of regular leave to the other civil servants is done with the approval of the undersecretary concerned when the leave exceeds a period of 10 days. If the leave is less than 10 days, then the power to grant it lies with the general directors.

If the worker wants to spend the ordinary leave outside the country, then the leave in all such cases must be approved by the minister concerned or by whomever he deputizes for the purpose.

The pilgrimage leave is given in all cases only once a year and for a period of 10 days. This leave is deducted from the ordinary leave.

At the beginning of the month of May, each sector prepares a program for its personnel's ordinary leave, setting the beginning and end data of each leave. These programs are referred to the personnel affairs unit to review the leaves due, to have them approved by the chairmen concerned and to notify each sector of the leaves approved.

Approval of emergency leave is within the jurisdiction of undersecretaries or of civil servants with equal status insofar as general directors are concerned. As for holders of lower positions, the power to approve emergency leaves lies with the general directors.

[Question] What about the general rules concerning implementation of the regulations on violations and penalties?

[Answer] Referral to the disciplinary court is made upon a decision by the authority concerned. Wage deductions may not exceed one-fourth the monthly salary, minus the part of the salary that may be withheld. No more than one penalty may be levied for one violation should the violation cover more than one category. In this case, the stiffer violation is to be applied. Should several related and indivisible violations be committed, then the penalty for the severest violation is to be imposed.

The disciplinary penalties imposed on the civil servants do not affect their responsibility to compensate for the damage they cause as a result of the violations they commit in the cases specified by the law.

In case the same infraction is repeated within 6 months of occurrence of the first infraction, the worker will be punished by a stiffer penalty than the one imposed for the first infraction, taking into consideration the maximum penalty for the infraction.

[Question] Naturally, there are infractions connected with the civil servant's general conduct--infractions which the discipline and control-of-laxity laws fight.

[Answer] This is true and we will give examples of such infractions: The presence of the worker on the work site in a state of intoxication or under the effect of a drug, resorting to violence or threats, insulting another worker with words, gestures, vituperation or curse words while the other worker is performing his duty or because of his performance of his duty, exploiting the job to eavesdrop or to record and transmit telephone calls through the use of any apparatus, committing acts exceeding the limits of decency in work places, pretending to be injured or exaggerating an injury with the aim of getting sick leave or compensation, drinking or gambling in public places, speculating in the market, mistreating the public, pretending to be sick, sabotaging the work premises or property or setting fire intentionally to the fixed or movable property of the work place with the aim of causing damage, counterfeiting of records, official papers, reports, citations, documents, signatures or seals by the worker in his official capacity, damaging, stealing or counterfeiting documents held by the worker in his official capacity, committing a flagrant act of indecency in the work site, refusing to carry out the work entrusted to a worker when such refusal leads to exposing life or property to danger, the presentation of counterfeit documents to the authority in which the worker is employed with the aim of reaping a benefit while knowing that the documents are fake, intentionally striking or wounding others during the performance of work or because of it. All these infractions may lead to referral to the disciplinary court.

[Question] How about the violations pertaining to national unity?

[Answer] They are actually violations that lead to referral to the disciplinary court. These infractions include inciting, organizing or participating in a gathering leading to the instigation of workers, taking part in a work strike or in a sit-in strike at the work place, photographing, copying or printing any papers that may harm national unity or public peace, spreading rumors and lies which result in harm to the national unity, the worker's utterance during work of words incompatible with the respect due for the religion or creed of others.

Amendment of Prosecution Laws

Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 3 Nov 81 p 6

[Article by Yusuf 'Abd al-Rahman]

[Text] The Ministry of Justice has completed the introduction of several amendments to the administrative prosecution and disciplinary court laws to make them compatible with the new disciplinary laws.

These amendments state that if the administrative prosecution deems it fit to put the papers on file or that the infraction does not merit the imposition of a penalty stiffer than that which the administrative authority concerned is empowered to impose, then it shall refer the papers to the authority concerned. The administrative prosecution may also refer the papers to the administrative court if it sees a justification for such referral. In all cases, the administrative authority under whose jurisdiction the worker comes shall be notified of the referral.

If the administrative prosecution sees that the infraction merits a penalty stiffer than that to which the administrative authority concerned is entitled,

then it shall refer the papers to the court and notify the authority employing the worker.

Within 15 days of being notified of the outcome of the investigation, the administrative authority concerned may issue a decision to file the case or impose a penalty. If the authority decides to refer the worker to the court, then it shall return the papers to the administrative prosecution so that it may initiate proceedings before the disciplinary court concerned. The administrative authority must notify the administrative prosecution of the outcome of its action within a maximum of 15 days of the date on which it issues its decision.

After these amendments, the administrative prosecution and disciplinary courts law will be applied to workers in the public organizations. Some of these workers may be excluded on a decree by the president of the republic. The law will also be applied to workers in the public sector companies or to companies in which the government or public organizations own no less than 25 percent of the capital or to which the government guarantees a minimum profit.

The law will also be applied to members of the labor union councils in accordance with the labor law and to elected members and active members of the executive councils of the private associations and organizations defined by a decree issued by the president of the republic.

Discipline in Suez, Ismailia

Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 5 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by 'Adil al-Maghawiri]

[Text] The Suez and Ismailia Governorates are undergoing two new experiments to realize discipline in work, services and production.

In Suez, the governor has moved his office to a school in one of the quarters most afflicted by problems.

In Ismailia, the governor's surprise visits never stop and such visits always end with applying the penalty regulations against directors.

The new headquarters of the Governor of Suez is the principal's office in Martyr Ahmad Ramadan School in al-Muthallath Quarter.

The door is open daily to all inhabitants of the Suez to discuss their problems in detail and to issue instructions for solving these problems.

Governor Ahmad Hilmi Badr says: "Suez is one of the governorates suffering most strongly from problems as a result of the evacuation and of the war. In al-Muthallath Quarter, there is a large accumulation of problems. This is why I have decided to stay at the quarter to carry out the repair work of which the governorate is capable and to provide the resources for completing the repairs."

Surprise Visits

The new headquarters of the governor of Ismailia is the streets and the government offices and departments. Governor 'Abd al-Mun'im 'Imarah cannot be found

in his office because his plan calls, as he says, for always making a preparatory visit on the spot to check the problems and to issue the decisions to solve them. This is followed by a surprise visit a week or 2 weeks later to follow up on implementation and to impose penalties on those obstructing the work.

The visits have covered most of the schools and have ended up with the imposition of penalties on a number of school principals for their negligence, as 'Abd al-Salam Ghanim, the general director of education, has said. Moreover, three principals have been referred to investigation.

'Abd al-Rahman Nur al-Din, the director of culture, added: "The surprise visits have also covered the villages and the districts within the governorate's jurisdiction and have ended with giving the administrative heads a governor's powers to solve the problems and implement the projects.

"One of the accomplishments realized as a result of the visits is the provision of the appropriations needed to set up a cultural house in al-Qantarrah which is scheduled to be inaugurated on the art and culture day next month."

'Abd al-Salam 'Alwani 'Abd al-Salam, the general director of supply, asserts: "The visits have succeeded in establishing six new outlets for the distribution of goods and in the issuance of new licenses to set up bakeries."

8494

CSO: 4504/85

PRIME MINISTER PRESENTS 1982-83 BUDGET TO MAJLIS

LD241630 Tehran IRNA in English 1515 GMT 24 Jan 82

[All quotation marks and figures are as received]

[Text] Tehran, 24 Jan (IRNA)--Prime Minister Musavi this morning presented the budget bill for the next Iranian year beginning 21 March 1982 to the Majlis for discussion and approval. He outlined the following objectives and priorities of the budget.

1. Assuring the needs of the warfronts and the reconstruction of the liberated areas.
2. The need for preparing strategic and vital consumer goods.
3. Encouraging the agricultural and industrial sector.
4. Immediate identification of resources and exploiting them.
5. Forecasting a credit mechanism for assuring credits of development projects and production industries for the whole year.
6. Giving priority to investment in rural areas.
7. Following the policy of the martyr Rajai' in paying a sum of 3,000 rials per month for the elderly in the villages as reward and insurance for years of effort in the agricultural sector.
8. Efforts towards increasing non-oil revenues.
9. Stabilisation of wages along with stabilising the price of basic goods.
10. Giving priority to production projects compared to infrastructural projects, and infrastructural projects compared to service and welfare projects.
11. Encouraging producers in the small industries by applying proper policies and providing them with the necessary aid.
12. Paying subsidies for basic consumer goods only and lifting the subsidy on items which do not have a public use.
13. Supporting revolutionary foundations.

Summing up the objective of the budget drawn for the next year Prime Minister Musavi said that overall the policy of the government was to push capital towards production sectors. He further stressed that once and for all it must become clear that the economy of the country would not follow neither Eastern nor Western Bloc patterns." Musavi also made it clear "the government defends shifting emphasis in capital investment from distribution to production, within the framework of the religion and the constitutional law."

Speaking about the revenues of the government for the current year, Prime Minister Musavi said that it was predicted that by the end of the year revenues would be around 1,587,30 billion rials and expenditures about 2,600 billion rials, thus leaving a deficit of 1,012,70 billion rials, 150 billion rials of which would be covered through the returns of the government from previous (?years) and [few words indistinct] billion rials by sale of oil during the last 2 months of the current Iranian year, ending on 20 March 1982 and the rest through the banking system.

According to present estimates, the revenues of the government for the current Iranian year comprised 865 billion rials oil revenues until the end of the year, 549.5 billion rials from the taxing system and 172.8 billion rials from other sources.

At the same time the current expenditures of the government were about 1,600 billion rials and war costs are estimated to be around 400 billion rials.

However, in the budget for the next year some 1,866,90 billion rials have been allocated for the current activities of the government, 818.1 billion rials for development activities, and 400 billion rials for war expenditures. Therefore, he added, the total expenditures of the government for the next year will be around 3.085 billion rials, some 485 billion rials more than the amount forecast for this year's budget.

During the next Iranian year, the income of the government from oil revenues is expected to be 1,489.2, taxation 682.2, other sources about 348 billion rials.

As a result during the next year the total income of the government will be around 2,519.4 billion rials, some 932.1 billion rials more than the amount forecast for the current year's budget.

It is expected that expenditures will exceed income by 565.6 billion rials.

He added that 100 billion rials of the deficit would be compensated from the returns of the previous years, and 164.1 billion rials from economising on the current year's budget. It is hoped that the rest of the deficit for the next year will be covered through effective usage of the taxation system and reliance on other methods which would decrease reliance on the banking system as much as possible, he said.

CSO: 4600/216

BAHA'IS CONSIDERED HERETICS BY FUNDAMENTALISTS

Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Jan 82 p 20

[Article by Eric Rouleau]

[Text] The worst has been confirmed: the eight members of the Bahai National Spiritual Assembly in Iran -- and not five as we reported in our issue of 30 December -- have been assassinated and secretly buried in the "infidels' cemetery," reserved for the followers of "illegal" religions. Unlike Jews, Christians and Zoroastrians, the Baha'is are not recognized by the Islamic constitution, no more than under the monarchy. Considered to be heretics by the Muslims, they have been the victims of systematic discrimination, of persecution and sometimes of pogrom since the birth of the Bahai faith in Persia in 1844, when their prophet, the Bab (the Door), announced the advent of a new era for humanity.

Since the advent of the Islamic Republic, some 100 Baha'is -- mostly leaders of the community in the provinces -- have been executed after having been charged with political crimes: subversive activities in support of the Shah, spying for Israel and for the United States. The trials take place behind closed doors; not a single proof to back up these accusations has ever been presented. They appear all the more absurd as the Bahai faith prohibits the faithful from engaging in any political activity, on penalty of exclusion from the community.

The eight members of the National Spiritual Assembly who have just been killed, all belonged to the intelligentsia: Mrs Jinus Mahmoudi, 50 years old, former head of the National Meteorology Department; Messrs Mahmoud Majzoub, 50 years old, doctor in law, writer; Ezzatollah Forouhi, 46 years old, doctor; Sirus Rousjani, 45 years old, writer and poet; Djalal Azizi, 50 years old, economist and industrialist; Mehdi Amin-E-Amin, 65 years old, lawyer; Ghodratollah Rouhani, 45 years old, writer; Kamran Samimi, engineer.

The latter, the national secretary of the community, was specifically in charge of making contacts with the authorities to attempt to put an end to the persecution. He had requested and, sometimes, obtained interviews with ayatollahs who either listened courteously without any reaction or gave him vague assurances. All of them recommended that he be discreet. Nobody in Iran, not even the leaders of the lay opposition, from the right or the left, have ever wanted to defend, at least publicly, the Baha'is, the most cursed community of all.

Kamran Samimi did not despair. About 50 years old, tall and athletic, he knocked at all the doors, pleaded tirelessly for tolerance and love for one's fellow man.

He believed, as do the others who shared his faith, in the fundamental goodness of man. "The fanaticism of a minority of disturbed people will eventually disappear," he repeated, but with a smile tinged with profound sadness which betrayed his pessimism, at least in the medium term.

Kamran Samimi had the means to leave Iran. Like all the other members of the Spiritual Assembly, he chose "not to desert" his community in distress, knowing full well that some day he would be arrested and executed.

The Baha'is have not for all that been deprived of all spiritual leadership. The eight torture victims were immediately replaced by deputies, whose identity will be kept secret, until elections can be organized at the national level to elect the members of the Spiritual Assembly, the community's highest body.

8463

CSO: 4619/38

'BODIES ON BOTH SIDES OF REVOLUTION' COUNTED BY REPORTER

London 8 DAYS in English No 1, 9 Jan 82 pp 18, 19

[Article by Tim McGirk]

[Text]

FOR IRAN'S fundamentalists, 1981 was a year in which the 'dangerous' secular elements of the revolution were brutally exorcised. But as far as the regime's many enemies are concerned, the year marked the beginning of the end for Ayatollah Khomeini's theocracy.

The worst aspect has been the high death count among both the clergy and their opposition. Since President Abol Hassan Bani Sadr was dismissed in June — he eventually escaped to France — over 2,000 alleged opponents to the mullahs have been executed, according to the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva. Most of those killed were said to be guerrillas of the Islamic-socialist Mujaheddin whose leader, Massoud Rajavi, joined Bani Sadr in setting up the National Council of Resistance. But Kurdish rebels, Arab tribal chieftains, members of the Bahai faith, Jewish businessmen and teenagers were also gunned down by Khomeini's executioners.

In retribution, the well-armed Mujaheddin are thought to have assassinated one fundamentalist president, a prime minister, several cabinet ministers, dozens of Majlis deputies, and countless clerical advisers to Ayatollah Khomeini. Several high-ranking military officers, including Chief of Staff General Valliollah Fallahi, also perished in a plane crash that some suspected was the result of sabotage.

Internationally, Iran found itself even more isolated. Arab Gulf states had quietly sided with Iraq in its blistering 14-month long war with Iran, and last week, after

revelations that Iranian-backed terrorists were behind an attempted coup in Bahrain, members of the Gulf Cooperation Council redoubled their financial support for Iraq's beleaguered Saddam Hussein.

Relations between Khomeini and PLO chief Yasser Arafat also cooled, leaving Iran with only two passing acquaintances in the Middle East, Syria and Libya. Not long after evidence surfaced that Iran had been receiving secret arms shipments from Israel, the PLO and some Arab states opened discreet contact with the Mujaheddin and other Paris-based Iranian exiles.

If it were not for barter trade agreements with Eastern bloc countries, in which Iranian oil is exchanged for vital materials, the Tehran government would have been forced into bankruptcy, according to opposition sources. Ali Reza Nobari, former governor of Iran's Central Bank, points out that the country's foreign currency reserves have fallen in the last year from at least \$1.1bn to \$1.2bn.

Petroleum experts in London say that despite Iran's efforts to attract customers by offering crude at below standard Opec prices, exports have failed to rise much above the 600,000-700,000 b/d mark because of the world glut.

While the current government of President Hojatolislam Ali Khomeini is ridden with defects, the Mujaheddin guerrillas freely admit that they are incapable of overthrowing the fundamentalists — at least for as long as Ayatollah Khomeini, a frail 82,

lives on. Mujaheddin leader Rajavi reportedly told a recent visitor to his headquarters in Ouvers-sur-Oise, France, that while '85 per cent of the population are against Khomeini, only 10 per cent of those are actively supporting the Mujaheddin.'

But Rajavi and other Mujaheddin guerrilla leaders are wary of any attempt by Bani Sadr to broaden the resistance coalition to include Admiral Madani, former governor of Khuzestan, Hassan Nazih, ex-head of the National Iranian Oil Company, lawyer Hedayatollah Matine-Daftary, and other opposition figures who are too pro-western for the Mujaheddin's liking. Reliable Paris sources said that Bani Sadr sought guarantees from the Mujaheddin that once a democracy was reinstated in Iran it could, theoretically, include some fundamentalist elements. But Rajavi reportedly refused to allow any vestiges of the current regime to survive.

But democracy, or even an assault by opposition factions against the ruling clergy, remains a long way off. The paramilitary Revolutionary Guards and the secret police — who according to some exile sources are being organised by Eastern bloc advisers brought in by the Tudeh (Communist) Party — have shown themselves to be ruthlessly efficient in crushing internal dissent.

But whether this police apparatus will stay loyal to the hardliners after the death of Khomeini is doubtful. Khomeini's critics say that the Ayatollah himself has already lost control of the revolution and that his government has disintegrated into warring power centres. But there is no one on the horizon who can successfully challenge Khomeini and end the nightmare of execution and murder in Iran.

CSO: 4600/210

WAR CASUALTIES BEGIN TO AFFECT IRANIANS

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 53 7 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Iran-watchers continue to see signs that pressures on the mullahs in Tehrans are reaching such a pitch that they are being forced to backtrack more and more. And there have been signs in the past two weeks that crushing casualties in the war with Iraq are causing them to think again on their obduracy in the face of efforts by other Muslim countries to bring an end to hostilities.

Although the past few days have seen a return to the former insistence in public on Tehran's original conditions for a peace settlement, observers are inclined to read in more conciliatory statements by president Khamenei and other officials at the end of December evidence that the regime is beginning to see some of the writing on the wall.

The new stand against Syrian mediation efforts, they feel, is to delay things until President Hafez Assad can revamp his package to allay the mullahs' fears that the people of Iran will accuse them of failing to achieve the promised victory after such a heavy toll of human life. It is that toll which, reports from Iran say, is beginning the rumblings of discontent among the mass of more simple-minded Iranians who have until now supported the regime so fanatically.

In the crucial battle at Bostan, which was recaptured by Iranian forces and afterwards, according to reports from the area, again taken by the Iraqi army, Iran's casualties are said to have included several thousand dead. The Iranian forces have been able to hold their positions in general and achieve some gains, but the relatively undertrained revolutionary guards have been slaughtered in great numbers, reports contend. Before taking Bostan a first wave of 500 is said to have been slaughtered virtually to a man.

Though Tehran radio in the past week also claimed it had advanced into Iranian territory in the region of Barieh it said the forces had later withdrawn of their own volition. Baghdad said, however, that the Iranians had been forced back after a battle lasting 20 hours. Both sides claimed the other had lost big numbers of men. The Iraqis have lately been conceding not only their own losses in men, but of tanks and other equipment, too. Which, observers say, confirms the savagery of much of the fighting.

The failure of these expensive assaults on the Iraqis to threaten president Saddam Hussain's position before it had begun a significant rise in resentment against the mullahs in Tehran is believed to be one reason why the Iranian regime is now beginning to show some early signs of anxiety.

The Saudi rapprochement with Assad following the Israeli move to annex the Golan Heights and the resumption of relations between Riyadh and Libya, together with reports of substantial new aid being promised to Iraq, give Khomeini and his aides little room for manoeuvre. Reports have hinted that the mullahs have begun a purge of Tudeh members and other leftists in the administration to please the Western countries; if they are true then some awareness of their critical situation may have now got through to the Tehran regime.

Although Iranians in the West have been falling over themselves in rushing to the Islamic republic's embassies to offer to negotiate contracts for food and other goods, in many cases as a way of trying to protect their interests and families back home, shortages are making life difficult now for even the previously favoured poor in Iran. And even the Islamic Republican Party, which controls the treasure chest in Tehran, has had to appeal for public donations to finance its activities, so bare is the cupboard these days!

One trump card that Tehran can play--and which seems to have been ignored by many observers--is that it was Iraq who began the war, and if it agrees to a peace settlement largely based on the status quo before it launched its invasion, its leaders will have to accept the risk that their failure to achieve their declared aims of reclaiming "Arab territory" will be widely construed as a defeat. This could provide the answer to criticisms that the mullahs gave in without obtaining every concession they originally demanded and promised their people for making peace.

Against this must be set the fear in Tehran that the armed forces, reconstituted and reunited, will have been emboldened by their success--even though much of this was at the expense of the revolutionary guards--and battle experience to consider some adventures back home once they have no enemy to fight. If this is a risk that they are prepared to take should Syria come up with some acceptable peace formula, it could reflect the real desperation with which the mullahs view their plight. It could also, of course, be evidence that, like the Shah before them, they have more faith in the maturity of their supporters in time of political stress than can be justified. Events of the next few weeks may well be crucial to them.

Until now the deteriorating economic situation and the real horror of the war have had surprisingly little impact on the mass of the Iranian public. There are growing signs that martyrdom on a vast scale has less attraction than when it is confined to just a few. Some black wit is said to have remarked in Tehran that "there hasn't been a funeral worth going to for months."

The heady days of mourning for Beheshti, Rajai and other assassinated leaders are just nostalgic memories. "Everyone is now waiting for the death of the Imam to show their feelings for the last time and to purge themselves of the vestiges of the yearnings that the revolution set off," a retired Tehran official told IPS.

"If we could only get that over it wouldn't take long for a lot of things to become more sensible and we'd return to some order. There wouldn't have to be a military takeover or anything like that. All but a hard-core group of religious radicals are just dying to get back to a more rational life."

If the army was to have any important domestic role after that, he said, it would merely be to contain the inevitable efforts of the hezbollahis and of the young leftists to try to renew their own revolutionary activities which were suspended by the mullahs.

"But the great mass of the people as distinct from much of the urban young are as sick of the Mojahedin and their friends as they are of the extremist mullahs," he said. "Moderation in everything--religion, ideology, consumption, yes, and even corruption--that's what the majority of Iranians are craving for. Don't impose anything on us. Let us just be Iranians again and gradually build ourselves a decent, honourable life."

CSO: 4600/211

MULLAHS BLOW HOT AND COLD OVER SYRIAN PEACE MOVES

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 53 7 Jan 82 pp 2-5

[Text] Last week most observers inside Iran were certain that the latest peace moves initiated by Syrian president Assad would finally bring the 15-month-old Iran-Iraq war to an end. These observers based their optimism on the fact that with joint Saudi-Kuwaiti pressure on Iraq and Syrian and Libyan pressure on Iran, the two combatants would finally arrive at a deal which could be face-saving to both the mullahs in Tehrans and Saddam Hussain in Baghdad.

However, authorities in Tehran who initially seemed to give a cautious welcome to Assad's peace plan subsequently backed down and resumed their usual bellicose attitude to the Iraqis. The mullahs' foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, rushed to Damascus on 31 December with an invitation from president Khamenei for Assad to visit Iran. This was intended to show to the public at home that Assad was coming to Iran not of his own accord but at the invitation of his Iranian counterpart.

On his return to Tehran 3 days later Velayati said that Assad was still holding to his original view that Saddam was an American puppet and that there was no change in the original Syrian policy on the Irano-Iraqi war. He said that reports in the Western media on Syria's efforts to bring about peace between Iran and Iraq were in fact fabricated "to boost morale among Saddam's troops, to obliterate the impact of recent victories by the soldiers of Islam (Iran) and to drive a wedge between Iran and Syria."

Velayati's statement gave the impression that Assad's peace move was nipped in the bud. But political analysts in Iran insisted that there was still hope. Quoting well-informed sources close to the mullahs, the analysts said that Assad had prepared a package which could satisfy basic and realistic demands of both Ayatollah Khomeini and Saddam Hussain. The Assad plan, the analysts said, provided for a ceasefire, followed immediately by the withdrawal of the Iraqi forces from Iranian territory and the handing over of Khorramshahr, Qasr-e-Shirin and Mehran to the Iranian civil administration, including armed policemen and gendarmes, but not the revolutionary militia.

As soon as the three towns were given back to the Iranians the Tehran Government would announce its readiness to negotiate with the Iraqis on sovereign rights over the Shatt-al-Arab waterway. This would mean that Iran would accept abrogation of

the 1975 Algiers agreement which placed the border between the two countries at the median line of the waterway. Iraq could also agree to pay war reparations.

President Assad is known to have received promises from wealthy Arab countries that they would help him to get his peace plan moving. Assad must now use his influence in Tehran to get Khomeini's approval.

When Assad returned to Damascus from his tour of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the emirates two weeks ago, he let it be known that he favoured an end to the war between Iran and Iraq. It was at this juncture that the Iranian mullahs suddenly modified their terms for peace. Premier Hossain Mussavi said in a radio interview that the latest developments, including Tel Aviv's annexation of the Golan Heights, had shifted the priorities in Iran's war with America. In the jargon of the mullahs the war in the South and West of the country was not being fought with Iraq but rather with the Americans. By extension, it meant that the Islamic republic could easily shift that war from Khuzestan to the Golan Heights.

When Mussavi's interview was broadcast by Tehran radio cries of "sell-out" were raised by the opposition groups, especially nationalists with strong feelings for the monarchy. The mullahs retaliated against the nationalist-monarchist opposition by executing at least 40 known nationalists, including eight women. Their execution, and particularly their links with the monarchy, were then widely publicised in the mullah-controlled press, though the Western media barely reported them.

As the news of these executions was printed in the papers Mussavi went on the air to say: "If we have to fight in the occupied land of Palestine we must obviously accept our brothers' recommendation to bring the war on our own borders to an end. However, there are such matters as the withdrawal of the Iraqi army from our cities, and the payment of compensation to our people who have lost their relatives and homes in the war."

This was clearly an announcement by the mullahs' prime minister that they had modified their terms for a ceasefire to two basic demands--withdrawal of Iraqi forces and payment of war reparations.

Then, in a short radio interview, president Khamenei attacked "misguided Iranians whose hatred for Saddam has driven them to hate all the Arabs." He told Iranians that they were to fight side by side with Arabs against the Zionists so they must cleanse themselves of "nationalistic fervour" and instead think of themselves as Muslims. "If some Iraqi Arabs fight us, this does not mean that we have to allow anti-Arab feelings to blind our judgment," he said.

All these statements prompted analysts inside Iran to conclude that the mullahs were about to accept Assad's peace plan. The Tehran rumour mill began spreading stories that Khomeini was so deeply under Syrian subjugation that he had no option but to accept capitulation to Saddam under orders from Assad.

The analysts contend that it was under the impact of these rumours that Khomeini was forced to send Velayati to Damascus to explain his shaky domestic position to Assad. If that analysis is true, then Assad will have to find a formula more palatable to the Iranian public.

Meanwhile, the mullahs fear that Assad's role in any peace plan which appears to be to the advantage of Iraq could intensify anti-Arab feelings among the people, and such feelings, already strong in the army, may well spread to the revolutionary guards and militia who have lost too many of their comrades to Iraqi guns.

The mullahs are, therefore, in a difficult domestic position as far as Assad's peace move is concerned. Claims that peace is necessary because of recent developments over the Golan Heights can hardly make real sense to the more single-minded supporters of Khomeini. Indeed, because Khomeini and his regime allowed the war to go on for so long and at so high a cost, any sudden peace short of a tangible victory is bound to seriously damage the regime's prestige among its supporters.

Such a peace will additionally be viewed as a capitulation by the army who, once away from the front, can create real trouble for the mullahs. Indeed, many army officers are already angry with Khomeini because they hold him personally responsible for their initial defeat at the hands of the Iraqi army, which has shown itself basically inferior to the Iranians, they say.

Keeping the foregoing in mind one group of analysts argue that Khomeini cannot and will not accept Assad's mediation and will ask him not to mediate. They say that Khomeini, sensing the gradual erosion of his popularity among the mass of ordinary Iranians who make up the bulk of his supporters, may even cash in on popular anti-Arab feeling and force a showdown with Assad in an effort to gain some popularity, as he did with PLO's Arafat.

A second group of analysts, however, do not accept this thesis. They believe Khomeini has realised that the Iraqi war has dragged on far too long and that he must grab any opportunity to end it now. They argue that Khomeini, who has total monopoly over the media and who can skilfully distort facts, may end the war under Assad's plan and yet tell the people that he won. After all, he was able to settle the hostage issue at great loss to Iran, and yet had the audacity to claim that the whole issue was a total victory for Islam. Only days before the release of the hostages, it is recalled, the mullahs were still talking of executing those found guilty of spying.

The same analysts argue that Syria has three levers on the Iranian mullahs which she can use to force them to accept Assad's mediation. Syria is the only Islamic country with which the Iranian mullahs enjoy friendly relations. Libya, too, is close to the mullahs but even the Tehran mullahs know the difficulty of being close to a man as volatile as Kaddafi.

Syria's second lever is her military assistance to the mullahs, not only to bolster the war with Iraq but also to keep the Iranian army under Khomeini's control. Up till now nobody has given an accurate picture of Syria's involvement with the Iranian army. Some officers who managed to escape arrest following the alleged coup report of July, 1980, have said that the Hamadan air base was at that time under the control of Arabic-speaking military personnel. They cannot say whether these Arabs were Syrian, or Palestinian or Libyan. But the officers, who have since escaped from Iran, have said the Arabs seemed to be staff officers. There have been other reports of Syrian officers being involved in running the army for the mullahs, though keeping a low profile.

The third lever which Syria may use against the mullahs is more subtle. Many mullahs have purchased properties in Syria and parts of Lebanon close to Syria. They have also transferred a large amount of looted valuables to these properties. When Khomeini dies, or if he falls, many of his close associates hope to escape to Syria, where they plan to settle down. In other words, Syria is in a strong position to force the mullahs, though not Khomeini himself, to listen to her advice.

So, the argument goes, if Assad feels he has got to force Iran to the negotiating table he has three strong levers to use against the mullahs. If the mullahs remain adamant then they will lose their only ally as well as their only safe haven in an emergency.

In any case, whether the Iranian regime accepts Assad's peace move or not, it stands to lose from the recent developments in the Middle East. Israel's Golan action has forced Syria to rush back to Saudi Arabia. Kaddafi, too, has followed their example. So the two closest allies of Khomeini have restored their ties with his arch enemy. It seems both Assad and Kaddafi want to put an end to the war between Iran and Iraq, so they can shift their help from Iran to Baghdad. Worse, Syria may well come to realise that the only way she can get back to the Golan Heights is to accept the Fahd plan. Let us not forget that Khomeini has in advance denounced any Arab leader who approved the now-revived Fahd plan.

Khomeini's opposition to Israel was useful in obtaining the support of hard-line Arabs, who, however, are not going to shape their policies to please Khomeini. He may, therefore, end up championing a cause which no longer exists. Worse, Khomeini may end up fighting an Iraq which may well have the support of all Arabs--hard-line or not. He may well find himself battling on Begin's side.

These are the basic contradictions of Khomeini's foreign policy; yet, his position at home is no better. His regime has showered the Iranian people with poverty, death, destitution, destruction, isolation and bloodshed all for the sake of an abstract cause which has turned out to be no more than an illusion. Even a skilful preacher like Khomeini cannot go on selling a non-existent cause for long.

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MILITARY SHOW NATIONALIST, NOT ISLAMIC FERVOUR

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 53 7 Jan 82 pp 5-6

[Text] A television film made by Franco-Argentinian lawyer-turned-journalist Luis Zanazzi, and shown to the press in Paris on Monday provided clear evidence that many of the Iranian military at least see themselves as defenders of Iran and not of the Islamic republic.

A big part of the 40 days Zanazzi spent in Iran were at the front in south-west Iran and none of the officers interviewed in his film mentioned either Islam or Khomeini. They spoke only of their homeland Iran and how no invader had ever been able to occupy it for long.

"My country--the land of Iran" said one; "My Iran" said another, as they affirmed confidently Iraq would not escape its fate. The language was that of the patriot anywhere in the world.

The film showed Iranians of Arab origin dancing with joy after Iranian forces recaptured Bostan from the Iraqis late last year. There were shots, too, of heavy damage in Ahvaz, Dezful and other towns from Iraqi bombardments.

Some of the people interviewed glibly told lies to the film men. A young mullah said the Faizieh theological school had been closed under the Shah and reopened after the revolution, a fact that even foreigners living in Iran in those days know was untrue. And Tudeh party chief Kia-Nouri, whom some reports have said has gone into hiding since the film interview, claimed his party was allowed no headquarters, nor newspapers under the present regime, another untruth that people who have been in Tehran can confirm.

We also saw Hashemi-Rafsanjani giving a warning to the Tudeh, and promising constitutional democracy, and Khalkhali averring that America was still the Great Satan. Montazeri called on all Muslims to unite, saying they could consider Iran's revolution as their own. And there was the sad spectacle of one of former president Bani-Sadr's closest fields and admirers, Sudabeh Sodaissi, appearing, broken, on television to denounce him. She claimed he had had contacts with the CIA in both Paris and Tehran. One wonders what horrors she suffered to bring her to this humiliation. An endless stream of such victims appears on Iranians' screens these days.

There was a whiff of corruption when we saw a chadored woman refugee from Khuzestan screaming that an official had demanded 1500 tomans to allot her and her family a house instead of a tent. She asked why nobody came to help people like her; "I am starving and I have five small children," she cried, "and now the agha demands 1500 tomans to give us a room. Where can I find that?"

Only the voice of a bazaari was heard when he denounced the regime, contending that the days of the regime were numbered. Nobody liked it any more, but people were afraid to speak. "That's why I say I love everybody when I am asked," he added.

Shots of the trial of three Mojahedin defendants to which foreign pressmen were invited showed one of them denouncing the regime as "tyrannical." The Shah used to sentence his opponents to life imprisonment, he claimed, but the authorities now were executing theirs systematically. Interestingly enough in a recent film of part of the trial by a British crew, which was shown in Britain, the defendant's remark, unheard, was translated as denouncing the Shah equally with the mullahs--an example of how film-makers could insert their own opinions into their work.

Another pressman recently returned to Europe from Iran, Terry Povey, of the FINANCIAL TIMES, told a BBC interviewer that Iran is "settling down to the prospect of endemic political violence for the foreseeable future." The tradition of what he called "gunman power" had been established, he said.

Security services were methodically sifting through the populace to unmask those felt to be unsympathetic towards the regime, and the instance of Evin prison, built to house 1,200 but now housing between 6,000 and 7,000 people, reflected the situation. There was widespread fear. Meanwhile the opposition was still "chipping away" at the regime, concentrating now on lower grade officials.

In the war, Povey said, Iran was maintaining its position with human lives, suffering very heavy casualties.

CSO: 4600/211

IRANIANS IN DIASPORA

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 53 7 Jan 82 pp 8-10

[Text] The year 1982 opened with Iran and Iranians in a more desperate situation than even a year ago. Not only has the public inside Iran been subjected to fierce new oppression and thousands of families bereaved, but the opposition leaders and the educated classes now predominantly outside Iran have lamentably failed to demonstrate the kind of patriotism and maturity that might have been expected of them; the ray of hope they could have given those imprisoned inside Iran in their time of need never flickered into life.

Indeed, there were few Iranians this week who in their hearts felt there was any prospect of their returning home while Ayatollah Khomeini remains alive. He appeared to have replaced the late Shah as the symbol of all-powerful authority--and Khomeini's supporters have found they can behave mercilessly to their opposition in a way his predecessor would never have countenanced.

Since under the Shah any official who felt rebuffed would run off to the West and blackguard those colleagues who stayed to do the job, it is perhaps not surprising that opposition figures find it hard to work as equals in such difficult circumstances. And one supposes, regrettably, that the supine attitude of the military men in the final months of the Pahlavi regime should have warned us that they were unlikely to show the kind of courage necessary to goad them into fighting the mullahs when they began to exterminate liberal-minded Iranians.

Both inside and outside Iran those angry at the way things have turned out have blamed America and Britain for the downfall of the previous regime. But both Washington and London had shown by 1978 their interest in bringing about some changes in Iran and their sympathy with those who wanted more democracy, and they did not waver in their support for the Shah until they saw he couldn't handle the job and things were getting out of hand. Neither those who should have stood by the Shah (but ran off abroad instead), nor those who were clamouring for more political rights showed the ability or maturity to close their ranks to stop the tide once they saw the reins were slipping through the hands of authority.

Like their erstwhile friends who decided their best interests financially and politically were in making peace with those who looked likely to take over Iran, so the upper and middle classes on whom the country depended abandoned the ship

instead of trying to keep it afloat until it could be towed safely into some haven where disaster could have been averted. And the military, instead of battenning down the hatches on top of a rebellious crew once they saw they were willing to sink the ship with all hands if necessary, relied on their image of Allah to settle the affair.

If a majority of Iranians today still support a leader and a regime which will cynically kill their sons and brothers with impunity in the name of religion, then they can hardly be regarded as a mature populace ready for western-style democracy. And if those outside Iran who have had all the benefits of education and experience of western societies cannot even forget their own egos or ideologies long enough to try to save their hapless compatriots from the horror into which they have so misguidedly immersed themselves, then they are obviously not qualified or able to run one, either.

So what is the future for Iran? It can only be one of two alternatives. Either the demise of Khomeini will allow some power shift among the religious fraternity who have the backing of the majority of the masses in Iran (whether it be through some mystical or physical stranglehold or not) and this will produce an atmosphere and some sort of security in which the country can get back to work; or settlement of the war with Iraq will produce some ambitious military man who decides he's the best man to run the country, either with or without the more radical mullahs.

Much would depend then on the character of military men who were the power in the country. If they were able to work with liberal forces and the stronger of the more moderate mullahs then Iran could find a path towards some semblance of democratic life like that in other parts of the world; if not they would inevitably move to the right or left depending on their own feelings. Unless they had been specifically primed by the Soviet Union, however, the odds would be they would revert to more familiar symbols of Iranian nationalism like the monarchy and its supporters.

Of the contenders outside Iran for the backing of any military group which took power, the Left, in the person of Bani-Sadr, Massoud Rajavi and now Hedayat Matine-Daftari, have the drawback that it was they and those they represent who played a key role in bringing humiliation to Iran's armed forces in 1978; and they have in the past revealed signs, albeit to a lesser degree than the present rulers, of having preconceived notions of what is good for Iran and Iranians. They have also had links with foreign political groups over the years and may be regarded as untrustworthy because of this. The base of the Left's support is among the young people, the rest of the populace finding their ideas unfamiliar and unattractive.

In the centre can be grouped Ali Amini, and those former opponents of the late Shah like Ahmad Madani, Hassan Nizih, Moghadam Maraghei and Ahmad Bani-Ahmad who are not monarchists but are experienced enough to have a more objective approach to the faults of the previous regime than the ideological leftists. Shahpour Bakhtiar, another former opponent of the Shah who has preserved some behind-the-scenes links with the monarchy and who has much wider middle and upper class support than the other opposition leaders except possibly the Shah, can also be seen as centrist, but he is much more likely, thanks partly to the fact that he agreed to serve as premier under the late Shah, to obtain the support of the majority of monarchists than the other centre party people. This could be a decisive factor for any military men who acted with a view to trying to reverse current trends inside Iran.

On the right there are the conventional monarchists who are divided into the predominantly moderate royalists, who want to see constitutional monarchy and some semblance of democratic forms of government, and the smaller, but active section which would like to see a restoration of monarchy with an iron fist to keep disloyal sections of populace in line. Although most of the political groups, including the Mojahedin, see stringent controls on freedoms as essential after the return of any form of government in place of the present one, the majority of Iranians see flexibility as well as an ability to restore order as a desirable quality in any regime which takes over from the mullahs.

The monarchist cause has been boosted in the last year by signs that some of those who were prominent in the previous regime have realised that they must organise if they want a voice, and by the fact that the failure of the opposition politicians to achieve any results has tended to make Iranians both inside and outside the country look back towards the monarchy as possibly the only force with sufficient potency to lure the mass of Iranians from their fear of Khomeini and his radical mullahs. The loyalty of the majority of Iranians to the late Shah until a year before the revolution cannot be doubted, they point out.

In addition, references by prominent officials of the present regime in Tehran to the fact that many of the military must still be regarded as dubious in their support of the mullahs, as well as widespread contentions in the Western press that much of the army may still be loyal to the monarchy, have fuelled renewed hopes among the royalists.

These are the straws at which Iranians in exile clutch today as they realise that as long as the Khomeini regime shows it wants to sell its oil to the West and trade with it they cannot hope for any help in getting rid of the regime which has ruined their lives and gone most of the way towards ruining their country, too. They have been astonished by the concern throughout the Western world over the death of seven Poles in the early days of the takeover there, while thousands of young Iranians have been dragged off to execution and imprisonment with just a few sympathetic tut-tuts from rights groups and none from governments.

The outside observer must only wonder at how many lessons Iranians need before they acquire some understanding of the facts of international political life. Hopefully in 1982 they will come to appreciate them and thus the better see the way towards their future.

CSO: 4600/211

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON AMINI'S RESISTANCE CALL

NC221835 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Compatriots! The Free Voice of Iran broadcasted in detail Dr 'Ali Amini's press conference and his invitation, under the slogan of the Front for the Salvation of Iran, to opponents of the mullahs' despotism. We informed the compatriots of the views and steps taken by one of the old dignitaries, a politician who has influenced many political developments. It is now up to our compatriots to judge the former Iranian prime minister's invitation and make a decision on struggling against Khomeyni's regime. The Free Voice of Iran, following the principle of freedom of speech and opinion, as well as from its firm belief in the free dissemination of information and news, broadcasted in detail the correspondents' questions and Dr Amini's remarks. It is now necessary to inform you of the various views and opinions concerning this interview and Dr Amini's invitation to form a new front.

The opinions primarily focus on Dr Amini and his political character. The first objection to Dr Amini's leadership in forming a front, which is brought up by various opposition (?sources), is his age. Some say that in the difficult conditions of struggling against the mullahs' despotism and oppression, someone young and vigorous should lead. They say the 77 year-old Amini is not suitable for this. Some reply that many of the political leaders in the world today are in the same age group and that Khomeyni himself, who is now ruling Iran with absolute despotism, is 82 years old--older than Amini. In addition, they say that in Iran and in the East in general, especially among Muslim nations, being old is a distinction, and gives one the position of being an elder or chief.

Some believe that Dr Amini comes from an aristocratic family and is the grandson of the Qajar Shah, and that under today's conditions a political leader should have a (?special) social [words indistinct].

Amini's supporters reply that Amini's family background, under the conditions prevailing in Iran during the last half century, has granted him opportunities during the past 60-70 years to associate and cooperate with high-ranking officials in the world of politics, and that this experience is valuable. They point out that Amini is a descendant of the shah who signed Iran's constitution.

Others argue that Amini was the minister in General Zahedi's cabinet--the coup d'etat cabinet--and that he was the one who signed the oil agreement with the consortium. Amini himself has replied that he was also a minister in Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq's cabinet. He stated that as a democratic politician, he always (?supported the position) that the principles of the constitution and the basis of justice should be preserved in Iran. He further said that as prime minister he proved this, and that he considers the agreement with the consortium as the least detrimental of agreements under the special conditions prevailing then.

As far as the possibilities for Mr Amini's success are concerned, some point out that last year he also announced his theory of national reconciliation for Iran's salvation, noting the dangers and warning the clergymen and politicians in Iran. They mention that his theory and warnings actually went unanswered, and that it is not clear whether this time he will be successful in forming a front for Iran's salvation. In reply to a correspondent's question on this same topic in his interview last week, Amini said that the conditions today differ greatly from last year's and that the success of the Front for Salvation is assured if the opposition leaders in Iran and those abroad set aside their selfishness.

At any rate, disagreement exists over Amini's recent proposal, and views vary on the possible success of this political dignitary's political theory. We will have to wait and see. Probably the most important effect that Amini's message may have on Iranian society today will be the creation of hope and, at a minimum, helping the people not to lose hope and surrender to the rule of despotism and the executioner of Khomeyni's regime.

CSO: 4640/141

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON AMOL CLASHES, ANTIREGIME GROUP

NC272150 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] With greetings to all our dear listeners, to the heroic people of Amol and to all freedom fighters, we begin today's newscast with reports from Amol.

The people of Amol yesterday attacked the headquarters of Khomeyni's Revolution Guards, committees, the police station and the governorate of the city. Radio Tehran, the lie-disseminating Khomeyni radio, claimed 16 opponents were killed and a number were arrested while attacking these (?two) centers. However, as usual, Khomeyni's radio resorted to lies in reporting this incident as it does in broadcasting all its reports that are contrary to truth. The truth is that the people of Amol participated in massive anti-Khomeyni demonstrations and that armed combatants supported the demonstrators. During the demonstrations Revolution Guards opened fire on the people, killing more than 20. It is said that in this attack more than 18 of Khomeyni's Revolution Guards were also killed. The lie-disseminating Radio Tehran has claimed that 16 opponents were killed, not saying how many Revolution Guards were killed in this incident.

Free Voice of Iran correspondents have reported that the European and American mass media have attached great importance to the Amol clashes and to the massacre that took place there. The INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, published in Europe, reports in today's issue that according to the Associated Press a large number of people were killed or wounded during the people's attack on the governorate, police station, committees and Revolution Guards centers in Amol. The TRIBUNE reports that, according to Radio Tehran, on Tuesday night several people attacked the police station and the Amol Governorate and met resistance from the Revolution Guards. During this attack 16 people were killed and many were arrested the next day. The number of wounded, which is very high, is not certain yet. The TRIBUNE reports that Amol, 120 kilometers north of Tehran, is one of the (?main centers) of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and a strong base of national combatant groups, but rumors in Tehran indicate that this weeks' clashes were carried out by monarchists.

The TIMES of London reports today on the Amol incidents and writes that according to Tehran Radio 16 counterrevolutionaries were killed during armed clashes between opponents of the Islamic Republic and Revolution Guards. The same British newspaper writes that news sources have reported from Iran that the clashes in Amol during the past 2 days were extremely violent and bloody. Following the attack by armed opponents of Khomeyni on the city's sensitive areas, dozens of people were killed or wounded.

A Free Voice of Iran correspondent, quoting reliable sources in Amol has reported that armed combatants control part of the city. One of the officials in the regional police force has said in a telephone contact with our correspondent that the opponents belong to a group calling itself the Sarbedaran Group [named after a dynasty that reigned in Khorasan in the 14th century Hegira; the group is assumed to have been formed briefly after the revolution when it issued and distributed a few statements] with extreme nationalist tendencies. Our correspondent reports from Amol that the situation in the city has not returned to normal. It should be noted that Khomeyni's criminals in Amol have sent dozens of people to the gallows so far on charges of struggling against Khomeyni's regime.

CSO: 4640/141

TAVAKOLI ON MINIGROUPS, ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

LD261200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Report on 26 Jan press conference given by Iranian Government spokesman Ahmad Tavakoli to foreign and domestic correspondents--place not given]

[Excerpts] About the activities of internal minigroups and the government's ways of dealing with them, Mr Tavakoli said: The minigroups have said that they will form a coalition and have threatened to do things. As the imam said: We know you, you are not capable of forming a coalition. Fortunately, the imam's statement has been realized and the minigroups are now fighting each other. The government spokesman then recounted examples showing the collapse of these minigroups and a decrease in their activities. These minigroups assassinate people like workers, shopkeepers and students, as well as presidents and prime ministers. This in itself is indicative of the unity of our country and how close different strata of our nation are to each other. Our nation has eliminated all those who began an armed war against us and those who resort to deceitful measures in order to enter the ranks of the people. Those who have been disgraced before the nation are hereby warned that our path is the total embodiment of Islam; the nation has chosen Islam and nothing else.

About Iran's participation in the UN extraordinary session to investigate the aggression of the Zionist regime on the Golan Heights, the government spokesman said: Since Iran considers itself as one of the nonaligned countries, it will obviously adopt its stance together with other nonaligned countries with regard to existing political blocks. About America's right of veto which was recently exercised in favor of Israel, considering the present circumstances in the Middle East and the occupation of the Golan Heights Mr Tavakoli said: Each time I am asked a question like this it reminds me of one of the imam's sayings: The only solution to the Palestinian issue is the use of machineguns, relying on faith and not political games. As time passes this prophetic saying of the imam is made more obvious to the people of the world. All those countries which talked about human rights are now supporting aggression. Everyone should know that Iran considers the only solution to liberate Palestine as being the unity of Muslims relying on machineguns. People should not pin their hopes on measures other than this. The right to veto is a document disgracing humanity; the West approves of it and defends it. These foreign countries should adopt the right stance and declare that no one powerful country should be allowed to do what it wants.

CSO: 4640/141

SPOKESMAN ON 27 JANUARY MINISTERS' MEETING

LD271154 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi chaired a session of the Council of Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning. Verses from the glorious Koran were recited. Following the session, Mr Ahmad Tavakoli, the government spokesman, told our correspondent:

At the session today, after first reviewing war reports, the latest social and political developments in the country were discussed and views were exchanged. In addition, discussions were held regarding the possibility of an outbreak of livestock diseases. Since with improper imports of livestock there was the possibility of a spread of livestock diseases, the Council of Ministers decided to earmark some 10 million tomans for livestock vaccination. With regard to the care of poor pupils it was also decided to earmark some 2 million tomans for them. At the session today, it was further decided to separate the manpower department from the technical and vocational organization and to bring it under the Ministry of Labor.

The government spokesman stated: At the cabinet session today Mr Haj Lari was appointed with our approval as the governor general of Tehran.

In answer to a question as to what issues were discussed at the Supreme Economic Council last night, he said: Infrastructural matters were discussed at the session and a report by the committee for the ways of private sectors' [as heard] activity from the 10 committees for determining economic infrastructure was submitted to the Economic Council. The ways to study the private sector's problems were approved and laws relating to them will be discussed at subsequent sessions. He said: At this session a report from the Plan and Budget Organization regarding the policies concerning rebuilding the areas stricken by war was submitted to the council and the Economic Council appointed a committee to review the matter and submit a report to the Plan and Budget Organization. The reconstruction of these areas will begin in accordance with the policies drawn up in this regard in order to make these areas fit for habitation.

Referring to the clash between the counterrevolution and the citizens of Amol yesterday, the government spokesman said: At the cabinet session today a discussion was held regarding the background to this counterrevolution movement and the active and conspicuous presence of the heroic people of Amol in crushing them. I must say that we are proud to be serving such people.

CSO: 4640/141

MULLAHS', COMMUNISTS' RIVALRY EXAMINED

NC281526 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Compatriots! These days, the mullahs of the Islamic Republic have started a so-called struggle against the Tudehis. They pretend to foreign observers--whose views Khomeyni regards of great importance contrary to what he claims--that they have not strayed off their principal path; that they know the objective the Americans had when they overthrew the shah through intrigues and deceit and built Khomeyni up as a revolutionary leader; that they know why so much commotion was made in making the monarchy leave and replace it by the Islamic Republic as well as why the Americans sent their ambassador every hour on the hour to the shah telling him that any moment of delay was to his detriment and that he had to leave Iran as soon as possible.

The Americans thought that if the shah's regime was unable to destroy the communist roots, this would definitely be done by Khomeyni and his likes, who would use the weapon of religion to beat the communists and throw them out of the arena. But Khomeyni had other dreams and wanted to exploit the opportunity presented to establish a regime and a rule which no power would ever be able to remove from the mullahs' clutches. Khomeyni (?acted according to his own whims and wishes for so long) that many of the plans were foiled. (?The past 3 years) saw the opportunity granted to the Tudehis to revive their disintegrated organization and (?organize active and decisive) establishments for confronting the mullahs, and also saw the Russians occupy Afghanistan and 'o away with the Americans' wish to see Khomeyni's Islamic Republic sweep away the shaky regime in Afghanistan and set up an establishment on the Soviet Union's southern borders from [name indistinct] to (?Ararat) to which the Soviet Muslim border republics could remain indifferent and let its familiar slogans go in one ear and out the other.

In an interview in Paris last week the Front for Iran's Salvation stressed the point that reports from Iran indicated that our dissatisfied and terrified compatriots maybe are feeling so hopeless as to surrender under the pressure of savage massacres or fall into the lap of international communism. This is a reality that no one can deny because Khomeyni's Islamic Republic has prepared such favorable and suitable grounds for international communism that the circumstances are suitable from every angle and there are no obstacles for the communists now.

What grounds could be more favorable for the communists than the fact that the mullahs have turned a rich country into a poor one, where--because of its disintegrated economy--millions are unemployed and in need of their daily bread? What grounds are more favorable for the communists than the fact that the mullahs have emptied a full treasury in such a way that the regime can only with great difficulty use the country's most important source of revenue--oil--so as to have sufficient funds to purchase the meager food supplies--just enough to keep the people alive. There is also the fact that in this unbelievable bottleneck--amidst shortages--war expenses have become another kick in the pants and the regime has had to cut back the people's bread to send millions and millions [in funds] abroad to purchase arms on the black market--at the same time pouring profits into the pockets of middlemen mullahs to an unbelievable extent. What better conditions for the communists than the fact that the clerical regime have thrown 34-35 million people into a nightmare so terrifying that the people are prepared to resort to any means to free themselves in one way or another from the clutches of this nightmare, whose burden is stifling everyone?

In such conditions, the struggle that Khomeyni has just thought of is to the benefit of the Tudehis more than it is detrimental. The Tudehi does not wear a turban like the mullah to tell what he is. The Tudehi, unlike the mullahs, does not need a board from which he can tell whether or not he is a mullah. Unlike the mullahs, the Tudehi does not wear robes, carry worry beads, babooches and cloaks to signal what he is. A Tudehi can turn into any color, as he is. A regime that has been asleep for 3 years, leaving the struggle against the communists to the end, thinking that it should (?first settle accounts) with the Sanjabis, Foruhars, Madanis, Bani-Sadrs, Bazargans, [words indistinct], (?the Mojahedins), Peykaris, Feda'iyans and the Peshmerga and then settle accounts with the Tudehis at an opportune moment. [Words indistinct] cannot understand who is a Tudehi and who is not among its Revolution Guards, members of its committees, its foundation for the oppressed, its propagation corps, its gendarmerie, its police force, its armed forces and even in its Islamic Republican Party. The danger hovering above it does not stop for even a moment and is silently destroying it, trying to find a straw to clutch on and then, at a suitable moment, to cut also that straw. (And one day) the people will rise to see that the page has been turned. They will be so happy (lover their salvation from the mullahs) that for a long time they will not understand what people they are now facing.

Yes, the mullahs have created such a hell in Iran that the people are prepared to flee toward the poisonous snake in order to save themselves from (?the scorpions), unless a national rule rises amidst all this.

END: 4640/142

LABOR MINISTER SPEAKS AT FRIDAY PRAYERS CEREMONIES

LD221428 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpts] This week's Friday prayers ceremonies were held at Tehran University today. Students of the Police Cadet Training College also participated in the prayers ceremonies.

Minister of Labor and Social Affairs and government spokesman Mr Ahmad Tavakoli made some remarks as the pre-sermon speaker. Referring to achievements by God's prophets from Noah to the seal of all prophets and while stressing the fact that all through the ages the oppressed people were the first strata who came to believe in God, Mr Tavakoli said: In the noble Koran God says: We created enemies against the prophets, these enemies were created in the forms of genii and human Satans. But finally the prophets will be victorious. In this era God also announces: O, you Muslims, Zionists and imperialists will never be happy with you, unless you give up your religion and follow their culture and ways and accept their way of life. And about the blasphemous people and infidels, God also says: Godless people, infidels and communists will continue to quarrel with you until you give up your religion; but despite this a Muslim should continue his own way and should never bow to any superpower.

The minister of labor and social affairs then commented on government achievements in connection with the imposed war and reduction in the level of imports and production facilities, saying: Despite the loss of one port and despite the fact that the possibility of using facilities of another port has become more limited, our unloading capacity has increased from 30,000 tons to 45,000 tons.

The minister of labor and social affairs then referred to the shortage of trucks and spare parts for the transportation of raw materials for domestic production and reiterated: Nevertheless, this year we were able to produce 220,000 tons of chicken and 230,000 tons of eggs.

The government spokesman added: At present 21 percent of inflation is related to imported goods, and the government pays 700 million tomans subsidy in order to protect the fixed wage earners from price rises.

He stressed: The government is trying to keep down the price of the essential commodities for those earning low wages; and the government is not obliged to control the price of unnecessary goods used by the affluent.

The labor minister reiterated; Despite provocations by America and its internal accomplices such as the hypocrites [Mojahedin-e Khalq], who are trying to create chaos in factories, annual reports of the factories indicate that the situation is good and show that, with the effort of the hard-working employees of the productive institutions, output has increased.

Mr Tavakoli continued: Three years after the victory of the revolution there are now more organs than in the previous era. Nevertheless our budget is less than the last budget of the filthy regime of Pahlavi. The Guards Corps requires a budget, so does the reconstruction crusade. And we increased the budget allocated for the reconstruction crusade by 20 billion rials, so that it may better serve the rural people.

He added: By saving and controlling foreign currencies, we have been able to supply the requirements of the armed forces and we have increased the war budget. The world should know that the more the pressure is increased upon us, the more this nation and this serving government will devote themselves and will not refrain from sacrifices in order to bring victory to the warriors of Islam. And so long as one inch of our territory is under the enemy occupation, we will not concede to peace or negotiations.

Referring to the preparation of next year's national budget, he said: Last year because of the obstructions created by some subversive elements the budget was not ready on time. But now we hope, with the approval of the majlis, to be able to start our development work on time.

In conclusion the government's spokesman called upon workers and farmers to work harder and asked others to economize more in order to prepare the grounds for handing this revolution over to the lord of the era.

Mr Tavakoli added: Isolated elements of America who have lost their prestige and those who were calling for armed uprising and who superficially were pretending to be supporters of the revolution, should know that no group will be able to deceive this nation; and all of them will be exposed. I advise people of my own age group and those who are younger who have been deceived by the residents of Paris to give up their actions.

END 4-20/141

BRIEFS

TAVAKOLI DENOUNCES U.S. STATEMENTS--Tehran, 22 Jan (IRNA)--Labour Minister and government spokesman Ahmad Tavakoli today strongly attacked a recent statement by the U.S. State Department that "the Islamic revolution of Iran is dangerous for the security of the region." The government spokesman said that while the Islamic revolution had brought security for the oppressed masses living in the region, the Iranian nation, because of its commitment and thirst for martyrdom, would never give in to the plans of the U.S. Tavakoli, who was speaking in Tehran's Friday prayers further pointed out that if any country did not approve of the West and the Zionist regime it would be put under various kinds of pressures unless it stopped its adherence to its own religion and policy and instead followed the religion and procedures of the imperialists and Zionists. [Excerpts] [LD221918 Tehran IRNA in English 1622 GMT 22 Jan 82]

ACTION ON SOUTHERN FRONTS--Tehran, 22 Jan (IRNA)--The city of Dezful was barraged by the Iraqis' long-range artillery fire on Thursday night during which four artillery shells landed in the residential areas of the city. Several housing units were damaged but fortunately nobody was harmed. Exchanges of artillery fire continued on Thursday night and Friday morning in the southwestern fronts of Khuzestan, being more fierce along the Ahvaz-Khuminshahr Highway and the Karkheh-Kur River. The Islamic Revolutionary Guards demolished two group bunkers and one mortar launching position in a village near Shush, southwest of Dezful, and 35 kms from the Iraqi border, killing eight Iraqi soldiers. Also, the Islamic defenders prevented the movement of a motorized Iraqi column beyond the Karkheh-Kur River and inflicted heavy damage upon the enemy column. Iranian fire on enemy positions in the occupied quarters of Khuminshahr killed more than eight Iraqis and destroyed at least 13 group and individual bunkers, and one anti-aircraft gun of the enemy. Meanwhile, an enemy tank was disabled. The Iraqi artillery fire was extinguished and the movement and activities of the Iraqi vehicles were prevented by the fire of the Islamic combatants upon the enemy bunkers beyond the Arvand River. [Text] [LD222100 Tehran IRNA in English 1704 GMT 22 Jan 82]

DEFENSE INDUSTRY PROVIDES MUNITIONS--25 Jan (IRNA)--Over 80 percent of ammunitions and weaponry of the country will be provided by Iran's military defence industry in the coming year, according to Frozesh, a member of the Islamic Council of the Military Defence Industry yesterday. Frozesh who was speaking in Qom after a meeting with Ayatollah Montazeri said that as the imam said this was a blessing to Iran since it caused Iranians to work hard to eliminate shortages. He added that after the victory of the revolution German experts in the heavy arms industry

left Iran and Iranian experts continued to provide heavy arms. Recently Iranian Air Force technicians repaired and test flew a damaged jet fighter. Hojatolislam Mohammadi, announcing this, added that many spare parts for the plane were manufactured by Iranian technicians. Since the imposition of economic sanctions by western countries most of the spare parts have been manufactured by Iranians. [Text] [L251122 Tehran IRNA in English 1000 GMT 25 Jan 82]

CRIMES ON IRAQI AGGRESSION--Colonel Seyyed-Shirazi, the commander of the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today in an interview with our correspondent described the air assaults and artillery fire of the regime of Saddam on the residential areas, mosques, schools and hospitals in Iran as inhuman and heinous. These crimes are indicative of the true nature of the aggressive army of Saddam. The commander of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while condemning the aggressions of the Saddam regime, stated that numerous crimes of the aggressors (on our soil) have not been disclosed yet. The raping and martyrdom of 20 teenage, Arabic speaking girls in the province of Khuzestan, which was not abide by any standards, is one of their crimes which has not been revealed and exposed recently. [Text] [L251204 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 25 Jan 82]

IMMIGRANT REFUGES IRAQI RELIGIOUS LEADER--Tehran, 25 Jan (IRNA)--Ayatollah Khomeini, Friday prayers leader and Imam Khomeini's representative to Yazd (Central province), and Hajat al-Talab Hakim, (son of Ayatollah Hakim) one of the members of the Central Council of the combatant Ulema of Iraq, were received by Imam Khomeini, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on Monday morn'g. [Text] [L251308 Tehran IRNA in English 1043 GMT 25 Jan 82]

FAMILIES OF IRAQI POWS RECEIVED--Tehran, 25 Jan (IRNA)--In a cabinet meeting today Iran's readiness to accept families of Iraqi POWs was approved. Iran is prepared to accept and provide for up to 40,000 Iraqis in this respect, according to the government spokesman Tavakoli after the cabinet session. Also in the session, economic as well as political and social developments in the country were reviewed. The government spokesman, Tavakoli, on the tour of the Islamic tablighat (propaganda) centers on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran said that it was decided that there would be more emphasis on the Muslim and Arab/Jewish countries. [Text] [L251615 Tehran IRNA in English 1454 GMT 25 Jan 82]

IRANIAN GROUPS CONDEMN VIOLENCE--Tehran, 25 Jan (AFT)--An Iranian revolutionary group has warned the French Government that the repetition of an incident such as the one at a Paris University on Saturday in which several followers of the Ayatollah Khomeini were hurt would have "the same results as those that the United States experienced in Iran." In a statement released on Iranian television today, the group for reconstruction said "it is not the first time that the French Government has taken such an attitude towards the sons of the Islamic revolution... It has not been able to hide its hostility to the revolution from the eyes of the world." Hajjat al-Talab Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Majlis (Parliament) also protested against "the attack Saturday by the French police accompanied by hypocrites (the official name for the Iranian Mojahedin opposition) in Iran while offering their weekly prayers in Paris." "This French position is not new to us after the sale of the Mirage fighter plane to Iraq, (President) Francois Mitterrand's announced trip to Israel and his defense of Zionism," the Iranian group said. [Text] [N252201 Paris AFT in English 2153 GMT 25 Jan 82]

PRIME MINISTER'S REMARKS ON BUREAUCRACY--Tehran, 27 Jan (IRNA)--Any failure to eliminate bureaucracy which has stood in the way of Iran's plans, would cause troubles for the revolution and would remain as a stumbling-block to the work of the revolution, said Prime Minister Musavi, when addressing his representatives in the Supreme Board for supervision over the renovation of manpower in government organisations and ministries in Tehran today. Another problem which the prime minister referred to was that of experts. He said that after the repudication of the catchword of deviated individuals who had pitted ideology and expertise against each other, the establishment of a new line which would follow the same pure line of Islam seemed necessary. The prime minister added that there were technocrats who, if approached advisably, would be willing to strive for the economic independence of the country. Therefore, he concluded [words indistinct] religious and Islamic forces who had mastery of principles and guidance should understand these spiritual matters and ask them (the technocrats) for work and in return respect them. In another part of his speech Prime Minister Musavi referred to the Sarcheshmeh copper complex in Kerman (abandoned by the multinational Annamunda Company despite being paid in advance by Iran for the completion of the complex) and said that [initially] Iran had not imagined that its specialists and engineers would be able to complete and operate the complex, adding that "nevertheless" we have succeeded in producing concentrated copper ore." [Text] [LD271942 Tehran IRNA in English, 1841 GMT 27 Jan 82]

OFFICIALS MEET WITH KHOMEYNI--Mr Hasan Habibi, member of the Cultural Revolution Staff, Col Seyyed Shirazi, commander of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Hajjat ol-Islam Naser Makarem-Shirazi met separately and had talks with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. [Text] [LDC3155 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Jan 82]

BAHRAIN'S REMARKS ON THEAT--Shaykh Salman al-Khalifah once again stressed in an interview with Paris-based Arab-language weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL that, according to reports received, Ruhollah Khomeyni's regime supports coupists in Bahrain and (has furnished) them with money and weapons. The Bahraini prime minister said that the only (foreign) force which is threatening the stability and security of the Persian Gulf nations is the regime of the Tehran mullahs. The Bahraini prime minister made these remarks at a time when the U.S. State Department has officially declared its support for the Islamic regime in Tehran. As a result of instigations by the clerical regime and the dispatch of saboteurs to regional countries, the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf have formed a united front to confront aggressions by the Islamic Republic. According to information, Syria, Libya and the Palestinian Guerrillas' Organization who were considered to be Khomeyni's allies are to join this front. [Text] [NCT40929 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 23 Jan 82]

SOVIET DESIGNS ON COUNTRY--Vinogradov, the Soviet ambassador in Tehran, again met with the Islamic Republic's foreign minister yesterday. The Soviet ambassador had met with the deputy foreign minister of Khomeyni's Foreign Ministry and talked with him a few days ago. The mullahs' regime has not issued any reports on the topic of discussion so far. However, politically-informed sources believe that the Soviet Government is pressuring Khomeyni's regime to sign a friendship and cooperation treaty with the USSR as soon as possible. The Soviet ambassador has assured the foreign minister of Khomeyni's regime that should the agreement be signed, the Soviet Government will supply all that the mullahs need to continue their government. [Text] [GF251813 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 25 Jan 82]

FAMILIES TO VISIT POWS--The Central News Unit reports that the Ministry of Interior has issued a statement concerning the families of Iranian POWs in Iraq who wish to visit their relatives. In this statement, the respectable and martyr-nurturing families whose relatives have been captured by the Ba'thist Government of Iraq during the imposed war have been asked to report to their local police stations with the necessary documents confirming that they are a POW's next of kin. They should report during office hours from 26 to 30 January. After the necessary investigations are made, steps will be taken to organize their trips to Iraq so that they can visit their relatives. The statement also says that no more than four people may visit each POW. The documents needed are the birth certificate of the POW's next of kin--father, mother, wife or child--who intend to travel to Iraq and documents proving that their relative is a POW in Iraq. [Text] [LD251146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 Jan 82]

KHOMEINI'S DETERIORATING HEALTH--We were informed yesterday that the state of the health of Ruhollah Khomeyni, the khalifa of Jamaran, is in serious condition. According to the report, Khomeyni is on the verge of losing his sight, and his heart condition is making him suffer a great deal. Recently a number of German and Swiss physicians have arrived in Tehran to treat him. Foreign doctors have been invited to help Khomeyni even though he has repeatedly condemned the new medicine and educated Iranian doctors and denounced them as failures. Khomeyni even openly announced in his book "Discovery of Secrets" on pages 280 and 281 that in this century after it was introduced in Iran, European medicine became a great treachery to the Iranian nation because the new medicine is incomplete and the doctors trained in Europe cannot cure many diseases. Considering such clear statements and while many of the Iranian people have no access to doctors or medicine, the imam of Jamaran is being treated by leading European doctors. [Text] [CF251837 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 25 Jan 82]

'MINIGROUP' MEMBERS ARRESTED--IRNA reports that following the martyrdom of Ayatollah Hastghayb, the Friday imam of Shiraz, and thanks to collaboration from the 36-million strong intelligence organization, the Shiraz District No 1 Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has discovered four safehouses belonging to the terrorist minigroup and captured 50 members of that minigroup. According to this dispatch the following were captured from those apprehended: One G-3 weapon, a number of rounds of ammunition, two handgrenades, a quantity of explosives, three sticks of dynamite, one radio set, 1,003 rounds of colt ammunition, one duplicating machine, one typewriter, and large numbers of handwritten intergroup documents and evidence, including sinister plans and schemes against our risen and combatant nation. [Text] [LD261750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Jan 82]

POW'S FAMILIES' VISITS (It has been revealed in Tehran) that a large number of the relatives of the POW's intend to use their trip to Baghdad to either request release from the Iraqi Government or to flee to Turkey. [Text] [NC271337 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 26 Jan 82]

'FOURTH TO AMERICA' BOOK PUBLISHED--According to the Central News Unit, for the first time in the political history of the world, a book has been published in Iran entitled "Fourth To America," in order to show that the fight against arrogance continues. This book, which has been prepared and published by the national and foreign languages unit of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran,

offers its readers in a single collection speeches made by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, against world-devouring America and the occupying regime in Jerusalem. The book is published in the following 13 languages: Persian, Arabic, Pashto, Urdu, Turkish, Surani-Kurdish, Northern Kurdish, Armenian, Russian, German, English, French and Spanish. Those who wish to obtain the book of "Death to America," compiled in 13 languages, should contact the following address: Tehran, Vali-Ye 'Asr Avenue, Jam-e Jam Avenue, P.O. Box 98200. [Text] [LD270242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Jan 82]

VELAYATI ON UN SESSION--Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, after the adjournment of the cabinet session today was interviewed by a Central News Unit correspondent. Regarding attendance in the UN Security Council, he said: We have been invited by the Islamic Conference, the Syrian Foreign Ministry and also (?the nonaligned circles) to attend the UN Security Council which is to be held at Syria's (?request). But since (?such gatherings are to review Israel's crimes) and, as the Islamic Republic of Iran, we consider ourselves (?responsible) for supporting (?any motion) against Israel's aggressions in the world so that we can put the aggressive Zionism in its place. We are waiting to see when this session will be held so that after evaluating its level, we will attend it. [As heard] In reply to a question on his (view) on the meeting between Alexander Haig and Andrey Gromyko in Geneva, Mr Velayati said: Apparently, those two have started their meeting following previous talks as long as the main roots of disturbance in the world are not considered, such meetings will not be of much use to the people of the world. [Text] [LD271206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Jan 82]

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' ATTACK IN AMOL--According to the Central News Unit, the Public Relations Department of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps Central Headquarters issued in a statement in connection with the feeble efforts by agents of the minigroups in Amol: On the morning of Tuesday, 26 January, a number of agents of U.S. minigroups, who intend to attack police headquarters, the Revolution Committee, the Revolution Guards Corps and the gendarmerie in Amol were crushed thanks to the active presence of the people and the assistance of the security forces. During this attack, the agents of the minigroups, who encountered the active presence of the people, madly attacked the people and martyred a number of ordinary people, including an 80-year-old man and a number of laborers and farmers. This clash ended with 34 rebels dead and a number injured and arrested. A number of them fled. [Text] [LD271220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 27 Jan 82]

IRAQ EXPELS MORE MUSLIMS--According to an Islamic Republic News Agency report the Saddam Tikriti regime, which finds itself surrounded, has expelled approximately 1,000 more discontented Muslims of that country and has sent them to the Iranian borders with the aim of preventing an Iraqi Muslim uprising. According to the IRNA report, this group was taken to the western fronts of Iran at dawn yesterday. The same report says that at 2300 the Returnees Relief Organization met at the Bakhtaran Governorate general's office with the deputy governor general of that province in charge of political and administrative affairs, and representatives of the 81st armored brigade, the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the War Refugees Foundation and the Red Crescent. Decisions were made on sending vehicles to (Qelqeleh) and (Kahminsur) regions and on

providing the basic needs of the Muslims expelled from Iraq. The refugees are now being speedily taken away from the border areas and from the snow-covered heights and deserts to a more secure place. The report also says that the expelled Muslims will be taken to appropriate camps. [Text] [LD281742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jan 82]

ANTIREGIME GROUP'S PROTEST--The Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq-minority, in its organ published under the name KAR, has accused the Islamic Republic of having imposed harsh control over the country's elementary and high schools to prevent the students from being informed and the revolution from being crushed. KAR writes that every day all students witness how the regime is using all its force to prevent them from raising their level of education. The most severe body searches are carried out and the students' clothes, bags, books and notebooks are searched. Hezbollahis labeled (?propagation corps members) have been placed in the classrooms so they can gather the necessary information on the students. This harsh control also includes the teachers, many of whom have been dismissed on empty charges. [Text] [NC281852 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 28 Jan 82]

STATEMENT ON PHILIPPINE MUSLIMS--According to the Central News Unit, the reconstruction crusade central bureau's foreign division issued a statement today. The statement reads, in part: Armed agents of the United States Army, better symbolized today by the hypocrites organization [Mojahedin-e Khalq], endeavor to force their deceived agents, abroad to curtail the activities of the messengers of the revolutionary, Islamic nation of Iran. The armed attack launched by agents of the hypocrites organization on our student brothers and sisters in the Philippines indicates the existence of another world plot by the United States aimed at preventing the well-known slogan of Islamic Iran: God is great and Khomeyni is the leader, from reaching the ears of the oppressed Muslims in the Philippines. In conclusion, the statement also calls on all student brothers and sisters abroad to practice vigilance in order to neutralize the plots hatched by filthy elements who, in the guise of students, attempt to discredit the Islamic revolution. [Text] [LD281814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Jan 82]

FRIDAY PRAYERS LEADERS--Tehran, 22 Jan (IRNA)--Seqat ol-Eslam Haj Sheykh 'Ali Kabir Fazeli was appointed the leader of Friday prayers of Abarqu of Shiraz, in Fars Province, by Imam Khomeyni on Thursday. In the decree issued by the imam's office, it was hoped that the Seqat ol-Eslam could inform the people of their great duties before Islam and the Islamic revolution and prevent the people from dissimilarity and disputes by calling them to unity and solidarity. [Text] [LD230902 Tehran IRNA in English 1849 GMT 22 Jan 82]

WEAPONS SEIZED--During the past week the Kazerun, Fasa and Shiraz gendarmeries have seized eight weapons of various types. [GF221525 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 21 Jan 82]

VAUNTEERS TO FRONTS--A number of members of the Kherameh Islamic Revolution Guard Corps have left for the warfronts. Similarly, a number of selfless warriors of the Jahrom Islamic Revolution Guards Corps have left that city for the fronts. [GF221525 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 21 Jan 82]

INCREASE IN BUSHEHR IMPORTS--Bushehr. During the last quarter of this year, a volume of 228,722 tons of imported goods were unloaded from ships and motor-launches at the docks of the Port and Shipping Authority of Bushehr Province. According to a report of the Central News Unit, this quantity of imported goods showed an increase of 62% in comparison with that quarter last year. Also, the level of goods imported by the Port and Shipping Authority of Bushehr Province in this period amounted to 11,744 tons which, in comparison to the year before, increased 68 fold. On the basis of this report for the third quarter of this year, the quantity of goods imported through the docks and warehouses of the Port and Shipping Authority of Bushehr Province amounted to 124,071 tons of goods which were sent on 9,581 trucks to various places in Iran. [Text] [Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 16 Jan 82 p 3]

DONATIONS SOUGHT--The Islamic Republican Party has appealed to the public for donations to help with the heavy expenses of publishing a newspaper, sending out missionaries and religious lecturers, producing books and posters and preparing rallies and demonstrations. Party leader and president Ali Khamenei told reporters that the party officials had been very careful with their finances and had not used a single rial of government money. The main source of income came from membership fees, religious earnings and donations. The first two areas raised only small amounts so the party must depend on the people's help. Even though the amount of money donated so far was not large, the number who had given was considerable. [Text] [London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 53 7 Jan 82 pp 10-12]

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS--Ayatollah Khomeini, obviously restored after his recent indisposition, spoke on Tehran radio about the forthcoming third anniversary celebrations of the Islamic revolution on 11 February. He said 400 people from 250 countries (sic) had been invited to take part. Khomeini has also ordered that women must wear headscarves when driving in Iran, the latest extension of orders which force women to wear the scarves in public, including in shops and offices. Wednesday was Women's Liberation Day in Iran. [Text] [London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 53 7 Jan 82 pp 10-12]

F-14 SPARE PARTS--Iranian officials have continued to stress that the only F-14 spare parts which they have tried to obtain directly from the United States are those which are due to them as part of the hostages agreement. "We have no intention of buying anything more from the United States," said Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani. [Text] [London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 53 7 Jan 82 pp 10-12]

KERMANSHAHAN PROVINCE RENAMED--The Tehran Government, the DAILY KAYHAN said, has renamed Kermanshahan Province Bakhtaran. The move was presumably made to remove the reference to "Shah" in the name. Islamic names are also being given to more places and streets, even famous names from Iranian history being obliterated in what people have begun to refer to as the "Arabization" of Iran. Khasan Jaleh, one of the main downtown thoroughfares of eastern Tehran, has been renamed Mojahedin after the extremist religious group, not the leftists! [Text] [London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 53 7 Jan 82 pp 10-12]

VERDICTS FINAL--The High Judicial Council has ruled that verdicts of revolutionary courts and tribunals cannot be revised. All verdicts are final. [Text] [London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 53 7 Jan 82 pp 10-12]

TEAM CHOSEN TO PUBLICIZE REVOLUTION--Most of the people chosen to make up the 30-strong team Iran will send abroad to publicise the revolution have been chosen from the theological colleges, president Ali Khamenei said after a meeting he had with Minister of Islamic Guidance Moadikhah. They speak Arabic and other foreign languages, he added. The group is in the process of being trained at the moment. [Text] [London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 53 7 Jan 82 pp 10-12]

RICE SMUGGLED--Officials in Rey in south Tehran discovered 2,800 kilos of rice smuggled from Mazandaran in two tankers, the DAILY KAYHAN reported. The driver of one denied all knowledge of the rice and said the owner of the vehicle had bought the rice. The other said he had bought the rice for his family and knew nothing of any government ban on the transport of rice. The rice (not the drivers) was handed over to the revolutionary court! Large quantities of other goods in short supply, including tea, chinaware, anti-freeze, tyres, light bulbs, washing powder, foreign cigarettes, iron and paper have been discovered in houses in the same area, it was reported. The Foundation for the Deprived has now taken over sale of onions to the public, thus dispensing with middlemen, the paper said. [Text] [London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 53 7 Jan 82 pp 10-12]

PERSIAN GULF COUNTRIES WARNED--Prime Minister Moussavi, in an interview, has warned the Persian Gulf countries not to side with Iraq against Iran. "We are warning these countries that we are watching your ports and highways and we are keeping a close watch on your treasonous activities and are counting your activities against us," he said. "You had better stop your support of the bankrupt regime of Iraq. Your independence is not guaranteed either by America, Saudi Arabia or by Saddam. This so-called council you have formed is no more than a balloon (full of air) when faced with the wishes of our people who have risen in the name of Islam. You had better look more to the future and realise that your independence depends on your friendship with our revolutionary regime. We have no designs on your independence and territory; unlike Iraq, we do not wish to devour you and unlike America we do not wish to take away your dollars. We have no designs on the island of Boumian nor do we want any part of your territory. Unfortunately I see that Iraq is borrowing millions from small countries such as Kuwait. Do they not think by doing this, they not only worsen their relationship with us? They must also realise that once Saddam has fallen, they will not get a cent of their money back." Moussavi then went on to talk about the recent publicity about Iran's intention to export armed revolution into the countries of the Persian Gulf and said: "This is all American propaganda. Obviously it is in the interest of these countries, some of which have only a few thousand people, to support Islam and our revolution by not becoming the spokesmen of America. We wish for peace and calm in the Persian Gulf region, but not at the price of American sovereignty in the region." According to Pars News Agency, Bahrain's claim that Iran was planning to overthrow the Bahrain regime by armed revolution was nothing but a piece of propaganda to explain the recent security treaty signed between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. Meanwhile, Western sources have alleged that it was the KGB who discovered the plot and warned Bahrain of it. [Text] [London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 53 7 Jan 82 pp 10-12]

NATIONALS GIVEN THREE MONTHS--Bahrain has given 12 of its nationals 3 months to return home from Iran and answer charges that they helped to plan a coup attempt last month, a government spokesman quoted by Reuter said this week. He said the 12, whose photographs were printed in local newspapers, would have their citizenship and passports withdrawn if they did not meet the deadline. [Text] [London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 53 7 Jan 82 pp 10-12]

ABARQU FRIDAY IMAM--In a decree issued by Imam Khomeyni's office, Seqat ol-Eslam Sheikh 'Ali Akbar Fazeli has been appointed Abarqu Friday imam. [GF221525 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 21 Jan 82]

GUARD COMMANDERS APPOINTED--Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, has appointed Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Alavi commander of the Khorasan Revolution Guard Corps and Ebrahimzadeh commander of the Mashhad Revolution Guard Corps. [GF260644 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 25 Jan 82]

MEMBERS OF CULTURAL REVOLUTION--The Central News Unit reports that Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has appointed Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani and Ahmad Ahmadi as the new members of the Cultural Revolution Headquarters. [Excerpt] [LD221646 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jan 82]

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EXAMINATION, ANALYSIS OF 1982 BUDGET

Tunis LE MAGHREB in French No 63, 19 Dec 81 pp 22-23, 26-27

[Article by Hedi Mechri: "Austerity and Return to Private Ownership?"]

[Text] The government's economic and social policy statement in which the prime minister presented the proposed economic and general budgets for 1982 at least has the merit of no longer maintaining vain illusions among the working classes. It leaves no doubt about the government's determination to shift the economy further to the neoliberal path. Three overriding ideas can be discerned, but they all stem from the same logic: maximizing economic growth while increasing the effectiveness and capitalist rationality of the Tunisian system of production.

The desire to step up the rate of economic growth is apparent upon a reading of the amount of investments planned for 1982, which is 1.4 billion dinars, or 30 percent of the gross national product. This would be a rather impressive rate, if it were to occur. Nevertheless, this objective must be subordinated to an increased effectiveness of the productive system, which risks being hindered by poor management of some public enterprises.

The lack of organization and even paralysis seen in some of them provides the promoters of free enterprise with an opportunity to reconsider their "attitude," at least toward those which have no strategic interest for the national economy. The temptation is therefore great to try to return a vast sector of the public economy back to private ownership in order to increase its effectiveness. The recent measures announced by the prime minister during the presentation of the budget aimed at reducing the financial operations of the government and the possibility left open to financial institutions to make up for the financial disengagement of the government are very significant (see Table 6, followed by the commentary of the prime minister). Naturally, it is true that certain public enterprises, even among those most potentially exposed to private competition, cost the nation more than they bring in. But it is equally true that their little vigor and their gloomy financial pictures are in no way due to their public nature.¹ Yesterday, today or tomorrow, the result may be better or worse, for, if better managed, these companies could turn out to be an excellent instrument for maximizing national savings and improved support for the redeployment of the Tunisian production apparatus. The attitude of private enterprises in the face of their fiscal obligations will not contradict us. The government now has an industrial inheritance that many countries would envy and it is important not to "sacrifice the quarry for its shadow" and to avoid seeking the reasons for a hypothetical industrial or agricultural effectiveness in a legal reconversion of the means of production.

Economic Budget 1982; Evolution of Gross National Product (GNP) (in millions of dinars, current prices)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	Rate of Increase of GNP 1981-1980		1982-1981	
				Constant Prices	Constant Prices ¹	Current Prices	Current Prices
GNP	3471	4087	4620	15.0	6.5%	13%	5% ²

1. At constant prices or in real terms, which is the same as eliminating the influence of the increase in prices on the evolution of the GNP. The latter was 8.5 percent compared with 10 percent in 1980.

2. "This drop (in the growth rate) is due to the behavior of the agricultural sector, which will experience a growth of about .4 percent because of harsh natural factors." This is how the prime minister justifies this drop in the growth rate of the GNP from 6.5 to 5 percent during his presentation of the 1982 Budget.

Evolution of Consumption (in millions of dinars and at current prices)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	Rate of Growth 1981-1980		1982-1981	
				Current Prices	Constant Prices	Current Prices	Constant Prices
Private	2108.5	2442		15.8%	7.2		
Public	525.5	620		18 %	9%		
Total	2634.0	3062		16.2%	7.5		5.5%

Evolution of Investments (in millions of dinars)

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Investments	1225	1400 ¹
In percentage of GNP	30.7%	30%
Percentage of investments financed out of budgeted expenditures	37%	37%

1. Including 196, or 14 percent, in the agricultural sector and 230 million (or 16.4 percent) in housing. It should also be noted that 63.5 percent of the total amount of investments will concern directly productive activities. Industrial projects using large amounts of labor will require 23 percent.

Evolution of Employment

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u> ¹
Number of nonagricultural jobs created	47,600	51,000

1. Estimated

The third observation that strongly emerges from a reading of the proposed budget is the government's determination to reduce the rate at which national consumption is growing.

It is estimated that the latter has increased at a rate of 7.5 percent, while the growth rate of the GNP for the same year is an estimated 6.5 percent. For 1982, a slowdown is predicted for the growth in national consumption, which should stabilize at about 6.5 percent. Actually, the authorities are already on it, first of all, by raising the level of the interest rate (to encourage savings) and by gradually freeing prices on certain common consumer goods. The increase in the share of indirect taxes out of the total tax receipts stems from the same logic (see Table 9).

It is hoped that the speed at which consumption is expanding will be checked. Depending on the case, such measures may either reduce the demand for imported consumer goods or increase the supply of local goods for export. In both cases, a reduction in the foreign deficit is expected.

Evolution in Savings

	<u>National Savings</u>	<u>Foreign Savings</u>	<u>National Sav. X 100 GNP</u>	<u>National Sav. X 100 Investment</u>	<u>Foreign Savings Investment</u>
1982	1040	360	22.7%	74.3%	35.7%

Actually, this approach would be valid if the Tunisian production apparatus would produce more for local market needs and less for export or if the structure of our exports let a range of goods with a high added value appear.

Moreover, there is a tendency to forget certain characteristics of the Tunisian economy. Because of the amount of income transfers of our emigrant workers, that economy enjoys an "unearned income" that permits it some leeway. For 1980 alone, that income amounted to 122.7 million dinars. Furthermore, vacations at home for Tunisian workers living abroad correspond to times of great consumption.

Finally, the authorities must also ask who consumes what in the country before hastily concluding that there is a need to check the people's "desire" for consumption. Perhaps they would be surprised to learn that the spiraling consumption in question actually masks tourist consumption that is increasing at dizzying speeds and a local per capita consumption that is slowing down. If such is the case, it would be annoying to try, in the name of the sacrosanct principle of the need to institute austerity in order to promote exports or reduce imports, to sacrifice wages and wage earners. At any rate, these would not be socialistic practices.

1982 Budget (in millions of dinars)

	1981	1982	Rate of Growth 82-81 <u>Cur.prices Constant</u>
Operating Budget (regular expenditures, Section I)	675	792	17.6%
Equipment Budget (Section II)	554	645	16.4%
Total	1231	1442	17 %

"Given the current state of affairs, the volume of credits in the equipment budget is no longer adequate to expand the government's investment efforts. Actually, the proposed budget (...) is based on a reconsideration of the state's financial operations, which will be brought down from 232.3 million dinars in the course of the 1981 fiscal year to 217 million dinars in 1982. The reason for this is that we can henceforth count on a continuously expanding banking sector -- as it has been instructed to emphasize -- one capable of procuring for our enterprises the credits they need for their economy and of gradually taking the place of the government in financing certain projects.

"This orientation, which relieves the state budget, is such that it will encourage the enterprises to seek more efficiency and strictness in drafting their proposals in order to receive credit." (Speech of prime minister)

Distribution of Operating Expenditures (Regular Expenditures) (in millions of dinars)

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Operating expenditures of departments	545	630 ¹
Interest payments	65.2	86.5
Other	64.8	75.5
(including budgetary allocation to the General Compensation Fund, CGC)	(40)	(30)
Total	675	792

1. The administration anticipates the creation of 10,000 jobs, particularly in the sectors of education and health.

Structure of Government Receipts (in millions of dinars)

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Regular receipts	1005	1168
Including tax receipts	711.4	809
Percentage of total receipts	70.8	69.3
Nontax receipts	293.6	359
Percentage of total receipts	29.2	30.7

Structure of Tax Receipts

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Tax receipts	711.4	809
Including direct taxes	202.5	225
Percentage of total taxes	28.4	27.8
Indirect taxes	494.4	569
Percentage of total taxes	69.4	70.3
Taxes	14.5	15
Percentage of total taxes	2.2	1.9

Structure of Nonfiscal Receipts (in millions of dinars)

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Nonfiscal receipts	293.6	359
Including:		
Oil income	236.5	290
Other revenue	57.6	69

Contribution of Section I to Section II (in millions of dinars)

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Surplus of regular receipts compared with regular expenditures	330	371

FOOTNOTES

1. Deficits are not always the results of poor management. Actually, certain public enterprises, whose location was dictated by considerations of a regional or geopolitical balance, cannot fail to be exposed to financial difficulties. On the other hand, their efficiency is judged by their ability to have an effect on moving other activities.
2. [number not found in text] At the same time that they initiate the local population into the use of foreign-made goods.
3. [number not found in text] Despite the high level of consumption of the wealthy classes of the population.

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